

**THE
MILITARY
HISTORY
OF
FOREST LAWN
CEMETERY**

By

Patrick B. Kavanagh

ca. 2012

Section 12, Lot 1 RED JACKET LOT;

Red Jacket; He was a Seneca Chief of the Wolf clan and Seneca orator. During the Revolutionary War he was a runner for the British officers. He became a loyal and dedicated friend of Erastus Granger and an ally to the American Army during the War of 1812. He was present on the night of July 10, 1813, with other chiefs, the night before the British attack on Black Rock. On July 11th when the Seneca's followed Erastus Granger down to Black Rock to meet the British, it marked the first time that Native Americans entered the War on the side of the Americans. Later, Red Jacket was on the American left flank at the battle of Chippawa on July 5, 1814. So strong was the friendship between him and **Erastus Granger**, (Indian Agent; see section J) that the following was written in the *Buffalo Courier Express* August 20, 1944 "At one of the councils, an aged squaw uttered a prophecy which came true. She said that some day Judge Granger and his friend, Red Jacket, would come to rest in the same burial ground, now Forest Lawn." Erastus Granger died in 1826 and was buried in the family plot here at Forest Lawn, section J. Red Jacket died in 1830, was first buried at the old Reservation cemetery in South Buffalo and in 1852 was removed to a secret location. In 1884 his remains were interred here fulfilling the prophecy.

Capt. Pollard

In *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume XXIV, History of Buffalo Creek Reservation by Frederick Houghton, Edited by Frank Severance, 1920, a footnote, pg 148, includes this sketch of Capt. Pollard: "Captain Pollard (Waoundawanna), seemingly the son of Edward Pollard, an English trader, was a chief and warrior, in command of war parties sent from Niagara against the borders during the Revolution, and the American company of Seneca's who operated along the Niagara in the War of 1812. General Peter B. Porter, from his papers, Buffalo Historical Society, referred to him, at the Battle of Chippawa, July 5, 1814, as "a Seneca chief, whom I considered as probably better entitled than any other in the command." He was a man of commanding presence; he was formally selected by the Indians as their leader, or war captain. During 1814, he was considered the principal War Chief of the Seneca's involved with General Brown. He was stationed on the American left flank, in the woods, against the Mohawk allies of General Riall's army.*

Little Billy

At first did not want to enter war. However, after the Grand Island incident, when some Mohawks reportedly occupied the Seneca Island, he agreed to defend his own against a common enemy. After the Black Rock affair, Little Billy was appointed a lieutenant at thirty dollars a month. He would be active in the woods of Fort George during the remainder of the summer of 1813.

Young King

He fought on the side of the British during the Revolution. His uncle was "Old Smoke or the Old King." Young King participated in the Massacre at Wyoming Valley. He would join with other Seneca's on the American side during the War of 1812. He responded with Red Jacket, Farmers Brother and about forty warriors the night of July 10, 1813 to Grangers. The next day they engaged the British as they attacked Black Rock. The British were driven back across the River. Young King was wounded during this action. By some accounts, as far as the Native American involvement, which began with this incident, many feel Young Kill was the principal War Chief leader of the Seneca's for the year 1813.

Destroytown

"He was described as a leading councilor in his nation, a brave warrior, a man noted for the soundness of his judgment, his love of truth. Destroy town bore the same name that the Iroquois bestowed on General Washington, who in consequence of his generosity toward this conquered and despairing people, at the close of the Revolutionary War was enshrined in their affections and revered not less than William Penn, the just pale face."

Brigadier General Ely Parker, Grant's Staff, Lot 1;

He was born in 1828 on the Seneca Reservation near Akron, NY. First educated as a lawyer, he then became an engineer and entered the Army. During the war he served as Lieutenant Colonel and Secretary on General Grant's staff. He would pen the surrender terms at Appomattox. Later, under President Grant he would be US Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which he proudly points out that there were no Indian wars during his term. He died on August 31, 1895 at Fairfield, CT, and was removed here in 1897.

Private Charles A. Orr, 187th NY Volunteers, Lot 7;

He was born in Holland, NY. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for gallantry in action on October 27, 1864 at Hatcher's Run, Virginia, at age 16. According the Buffalo Evening News, October 10, 1893 it states "Orr who had carried several wounded comrades from the battlefield under fire." In this same lot is his brother Robert who was killed at Fredericksburg and was a member of the "Ellsworth Avengers" NY 44th Regt.

SECTION 3**Jacob Nicklis, shipmate on US Ironclad Monitor, Lot 24; (CENOTAPH)**

Inscription on the Family obelisk reads: "Jacob Nicklis, lost on US Steamer Monitor, December 31, 1862 aged 21 years." The ship's doctor notified his family by writing "Your brother went down with the other brave souls and only good Providence prevented my accompanying him. You have my warm sympathy and the assurance your brother did his duty well and has, I believe, gone to a higher world where storms do not come."

Rear Admiral Arthur Burtis, United States Navy Retired, Lot 30;

Admiral Burtis was born in Oxford, NY in 1841. He was educated in private schools in Buffalo, NY. He was assistant paymaster during the civil War; Fleet paymaster during the Spanish American War retiring in 1903 as a Rear Admiral. He was in Buffalo only a few weeks when he died on 10/22/1908.

Colonel William Farquhar Barry, Second US Artillery, Lot 22;

He was a Brigadier General through the Civil War He was born in New York City in 1818; he graduated from West Point in 1838. During the Civil War he was in charge of Washington's defenses; he was artillery chief for the army of the Potomac during the Peninsula campaign and General Sherman's chief of Artillery through Georgia and the Carolinas. During the Fenian invasion of Canada in May and June of 1866, he was appointed by President Grant in charge of the Army troops here in Buffalo to prevent any reinforcements to cross to Canada and to arrest those involved. He died July 18, 1879, in Baltimore Maryland. His daughter Sallie married Lt. Albion Howe described in this text.

Captain Albion Howe, Fourth US Artillery, Lot 22;

He served with the Fourteenth Artillery during the Civil War seeing action at Cold Harbor and Petersburg. He was killed in action on April 26, 1873, during the Modac Wars, fighting the Modacs under Captain Jack. This mortar memorial, is a replica of a coehorn mortar which he used to drive the Modac Indians from their caves, resembling beehives, in the lava beds where they were held up during the fight.

Edward S. Efner, Soldier Mexican War, Lot 14;

He was killed during the storming party at the dawn of the day on the 8th of September 1847 at Molino Del Ray, Mexico. He was 22 years of age when he fell in what is termed the Mexican War's bloodiest battle. His father **Elijah Efner**, also buried in this lot, was taken prisoner at Detroit when General Hull surrendered to General Brock in August, 1812. In order to be paroled from captivity Efner had to sign off that he would not engage in hostilities against the British again, a condition for his release which he did sign to gain his freedom. He was active in the defense of Buffalo when the British attacked on December 30, 1813 until the last moments before escaping.

St. John Lot; Gamaliel, Margaret and Elijah, Lot 45;

On June 6, 1813 Gamaliel St. John, husband of Margaret and their son, Elijah, would attempt to ferry soldiers and supplies over to Fort Erie, which was in possession of the US Army. However, Gamaliel, an experienced ferryman would strike the anchor line of the *John Adams*, anchored in the river, and the scow would capsize putting all on board in jeopardy of drowning. Three soldiers and two civilians, Gamaliel and Elijah would not survive. Gamaliel St John assisted the American Army, on the Canadian side of the river, when Fort George was attacked, May 27, 1813, and the occupation of Fort Erie. When Buffalo was attacked on December 30, 1813, the widow St John would not leave believing that the army could defend the Village against the attackers. For the moment, she was able to have her two houses sparred. During this same day Mrs. St John was approached by Mr. Seth Grosvenor pleading for help to remount the gun at Niagara and Mohawk Sts, which he felt, was being very effective against the advancing British. Grosvenor was recalled saying: *"If I had help to put that cannon up again I could drive the British back."* However, no help could be had. *"Just then a few men came by on horse back and Mrs. St. John was heard to yell For mercy sake do turn back and help Mr. Grosvenor manage that cannon and defend the town, and let General Hall go he must be an awful coward. At that the rider raised his hat drew rein on his horse and set of on a dignified trot. Mrs. St. John was soon informed that she was speaking to the General himself."*

When the British returned on January 1, 1814 their larger house, was again fired. Mrs. St John pleaded with the British officer saying *"She would have no income if that was destroyed and I am a widow and I have also lost my sons."* He replied *"Very likely this may be true but we have left you one roof and that is more than the Americans left for our widows when they came over; they only left the brands after they were burned."* He then drew his pistol and pointed it at her and said *if she wished to save her life she must leave and return to her house they had left for her"*. This smaller house was one of only four structures that remained standing after the British retreat. Also buried in this lot is **James Sidway** who came to America as a drummer boy in the British Army serving in the 62nd Regiment of Foot prior to 1772. He was present at the unsuccessful attempt to capture Albany, NY, the battle of Saratoga. Following the British surrender, James Sidway and other British soldiers were offered enlistment in the American Army which they accepted.

SECTION 2**Zenas Barker, Lot 54;**

Revolutionary War Veteran; Niagara County Clerk 1813-14; Judge; ferry operator; leading citizen of the Village of Buffalo and tavern keeper. He had a tavern in Bay view area, possibly in the area of what is known today as the Dock on the Bay Restaurant, on the lake and this area at that time was referred to as *"Barkersville"*. It provided safety for those fleeing the burning of Buffalo. General Jacob Brown recovered here from his wounds received at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814 and wrote his official report of the battle there dated August 7, 1814.

George Pierce Mausoleum, Lot 50;

George Pierce was the founder of the Pierce Arrow Motor Car Company. Although he died in 1910, the company, the commercial line, during World War I, was engaged in producing two and five ton trucks by the hundreds for England and France.

SECTION 5**Dr. Cyrenius Chapin, Lot 1;**

Dr. Chapin was the Niagara County Sheriff in 1813 and was a physician by trade. He was a Colonel of a Volunteer Regiment in the War and active with the capture of the *Detroit* and *Caledonia* schooners, which were anchored off of Fort Erie on Oct 9, 1812. Lieut. Jesse Elliott who commanded the attacks on these two schooners, would include Dr. Chapin in his official report dated Black Rock, October 9th, 1812.

As the war went on he would be the subject of allegations of plundering Canadian homes in raids with his group of volunteers.

He was captured at the Battle of Beaver Dams June 24, 1813; escaped while being taken by boat to Kingston; adamantly opposed the burning of the village of Newark, Niagara on the Lake today, on December 10, 1813 arguing publicly with General McClure and as a result was not a favorite of US Army Officers; imprisoned by Gen McClure for treason but was released by Village fathers. He was able to delay British attack on Buffalo December 30, 1813 attempting to negotiate a surrender enabling many citizens to escape at which time he was taken prisoner.

An article written in the *Buffalo Express*, December 11, 1911, entitled "One Hundred Years Ago" mentions the following about Dr. Chapin: "*Dr. Cyrenius Chapin was Buffalo's first and leading physician; his practice extended all over the county and beyond it, even into Canada. He was an energetic, rather excitable man. And the head and front of everything that went on. He sometimes read sermons at religious gatherings; often officiated at funerals, some of which may not improbably have been the result of his own administration; organized a military company at an early date to whom he gave the commands not infrequently in emphatic language. In fact one irreverent youth described him "as the man who did the praying, the swearing and the burying for the entire community."*

SECTION 4

Charles L. Gurney II, Pilot, US Army Air Force, Lot 25;

According to his obituary, Buffalo News August 16, 1994, Charles Gurney enlisted in the Army Air Force during World War II and piloted a B-17 from a base in England. After more than thirty missions, his plane was shot down over Holland, and he remained underground for nine months before he was captured. He was incarcerated at Stalag Luft 3 for the duration of the war.

SECTION 8 LOT 1

FIREMEN'S MONUMENT

Many Volunteer firemen were volunteers before the Civil War and many more after. This monument was dedicated and unveiled on September 10, 1901, four days after President McKinley was shot. This may have been a way to say "business as usual" at the Pan Am because the word was the President was going to live. However, we all know what happened four days later. This memorial replaced the original firemen's monument which had been erected in 1870, at this same location. This present memorial was erected by the McDonnell and Son monument Company. Mr. James Hamilton, of New York City, was the sculptor of the fireman figure which "represents a chief directing his men and which contains the spirit and dash that would seemingly be impossible to place in an inanimate figure." There are 139 burials in this lot which were conducted from 1870-1936. Some of the names of the firemen who died while on duty are inscribed in the side of the granite column and they are buried in family lots here in the cemetery.

Private Philip Bachert, Battery I, First NY Light Artillery; Lot 18;

A veteran of the Civil War, this is a full body death cast of the man in his GAR uniform. According to family he insisted on this rather than the death mask which at that time was popular. .

Alice Lord O'Brian, Lot 170;

Ms. O'Brien was a member of the first contingent of American Red Cross workers to reach Paris during WW I. She worked as the director of the Canteen of Two Flags (Le Cantina des Daux Drapeaux) at St. Germain-des-France. She was decorated twice by the French Government for her services. Ms. O'Brian was the first American to receive the Medaille de la Reconnaissance. She also was awarded the Medaille des Epidemies decoration usually reserved for nurses only. Her World War I letters home to her family in Buffalo formed the basis of a book which repudiated war. The letters were sent to her brothers, John Lord O'Brian formerly the Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States and Roland Lord O'Brian. In the forward of her book entitled "No Glory", published in the 1930's Ms O'Brian explained a reluctance to make her private letters public. However, she explained "But a new generation has grown up, apparently inclined to experiment with the same futility into which we all plunged a score of years ago, and it seemed to me that perhaps a few might find a deterring influence in the simple account of daily happenings in a background of grave events and profound tragedy." During World War II she returned to serve the country this time as Director of Officers at Home. She was 92 years of age at the time of her death.

Colonel John B. Weber, 44th Regt. Lot 150; TO HARD TO SEE MAY HAVE TO OMIT

He enlisted as a private in the 44th Regiment, "Ellsworth's Avengers" at the out break of the Civil War. He was cited for meritorious conduct as a Captain in two battles. When later promoted to Colonel he became one of the youngest Colonels in the Civil War returning home at the age of 22. After the War, he would be elected to Congress, in 1884, serving two terms.

SECTION 1**Captain John McCreath Farquhar, Lot 24;**

He was an officer in the 89th Illinois Volunteers during the Civil War. He was born in Scotland in 1832. According to the Buffalo Evening News, October 10, 1993, "he was awarded the **Medal of Honor** for his crucial efforts to rally his badly shaken regiment and keep it in line as one of the few federal units to stand and fight as the Confederates pushed back Union Troops at Stone's River, TN on December 31, 1862." He moved to Buffalo after the War and was elected a Republican Congressman from 1885-91. He died in 1918.

SECTION 9**Edward Streeter, Lieutenant, War Correspondent, Lot 11;**

Edward Streeter was a well known American novelist and journalist. He began his career, after graduating from Harvard, writing for the Buffalo Express in Buffalo New York. During the war years 1917-19, as a war correspondent, he grew in notoriety with his "Dere Mable" letters, described as a humorous column from a soldier writing home. His first full length book was entitled "Dere Mable" to follow would be "Same Old Bill, eh Mable" 1919; and in 1920 "as You Were Bill" the info for these books were gathered while he was stationed at Camp Wadsworth near Spartansburg South Carolina. His future works would include the best seller "Father of the Bride" which in 1950 was adapted into a successful film starring Spencer Tracy and Elizabeth Taylor. Other titles include *Merry Christmas Mr. Baxter*, 1956; *Mr. Robbins rides again* 1957; *Chairman of the Bored* 1961; and *Along the Ridge* 1964. "Mr. Hobbs's Vacation" was released in 1954 and filmed in 1962. According to *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War 1914-1919*, by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 337, it states that "Among the arrivals from France on May 17th was a Buffalo Lieutenant, Edward Streeter, a writer off note whose "Dere Mable" communications from France during the roughest days of the war, served to take the edge off the gloomy side of soldier life. Not only were his letters read throughout America, but they were a source of keen enjoyment to the boys in the various divisions in Belgium and France. His letters were the letters of a clean minded, newly made American soldier to his sweetheart at home."

Private Devillo White Harrington, Lot 19;

Pvt. Harrington was born in Wyoming County, New York and enlisted at Gainesville, New York in 1862. He served in the 130th NY Infantry and the 1st NY Dragoons. He was seriously wounded at Todd's Tavern, VA on May 7, 1864. He was discharged as a result of these wounds on August 6, 1865 at Buffalo, NY. He had been a patient at Buffalo General Hospital which was contracted by the Federal government as a hospital for soldiers during the War. He graduated from the University of Buffalo Medical School in 1871 and became a surgeon at Buffalo General Hospital. He had left a bequest to Buffalo General Hospital to provide for a separate building to be used as a children's hospital on the hospital campus to be known as the Harrington Hospital for Children Building, dedicated May 27, 1909, located once at 100 Goodrich street, which since has been demolished. The Harrington was filled to capacity during 1913. When it closed in 1952, 21,500 children had been born there. Dr. Harrington died on November 21, 1905. His monument is most impressive with the crossed swords.

SECTION 10 1/2

Private William Matthews, Company I, 155th New York Volunteers, Lot 126;

Pvt. Matthews was captured on December 17, 1863 by Confederate Cavalry during a raid on Sangster's, Virginia and died November 11, 1864, age 25, at Andersonville Prison Georgia. His marker is back by the fence. Find Tresch stone and walk back straight.

SECTION 10

Amanda Lora Hudson Bissell, Nurse 44th NYV Regiment; Lot 295;

Amanda was born 8/4/1839 near Albany, New York. She was the daughter of a Baptist Clergyman; early left an orphan. She was a school teacher who wrote the words of song to "Ellsworth Avengers" which the 44th adopted as their song. They asked her to be a camp follower which she did and became a nurse in the 44th's hospital. She was at Gettysburg with the 44th and on the interior wall of the Castle like Memorial to the 44th Regiment, located on Little Round Top, on a placard is her name one of two women named on it, who are the only women on Gettysburg battlefield monument. The song Ellsworth's Avengers came about as the result of the death of Col. Elmer E. Ellsworth, who was killed while taking down a Confederate flag, on top of the Marshall House Inn in Alexandria, VA. Ellsworth was a very good friend of President Abraham Lincoln and Ellsworth's death was an incredible recruiting tool at that time. The 44th was raised as a result of his death to avenge it. He was the first Union officer killed in the Civil War. While matron of the 3rd Brigade hospital in 1861 at Hall's Hill, VA, she met Dr. Elias Bissell, then assistant surgeon of the regiment, whom she married in 1864 Dr. Elias Bissell is also buried here.

David T. Sinclair, U.S. Army, Lot 1353;

According to his obituary, October 13, 1998, Buffalo News, David T. Sinclair was an infantryman during World War II fighting in the battle of the Bulge. He was wounded in action and received the Purple Heart and Bronze Star for Valor.

SECTION 9

Major John M. Satterfield, Aero Squadron; Lot 357;

Major John Satterfield was one of the pioneers in aviation in this country. During the troubles with Mexico, in the early 1900's he organized the second Aero Squadron in the United States. During World War I he was promoted to Major and served in France. During World War I he served on General Pershing's staff in France, and his principle duties were to buy aircraft and develop airfields for the Army Air Corps. In 1932 there were attempts to name the Buffalo Airport "Satterfield Airport" in honor of John M. Satterfield, who had passed away, and was known as the "Father of Buffalo Airport" He was the driving force behind the construction and layout of the Airport. In the early days of aviation in 1908 he had organized the Aero Club of Buffalo one of first of its kind in the country

SECTION 1

Colonel William Shelton Bull, He served ion the 12th Battery NY Light Artillery and also the 49th NY Infantry. Lot 126;

After the war, he would serve as the Superintendent of the Buffalo Police Dept. During his reign, he would be responsible for the safety of Leon Czolgoz, the assassin who shot President William McKinley, here in buffalo during the Pan American Exposition on September 6, 1901 and who would later die on September 14, 1901.

Asst Surgeon John B. Coakley, Confederate Army of Northern Virginia; Lot 43;

Dr. Coakley was born on June 29, 1838 in Stafford County, Virginia. He was a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, where General Stonewall Jackson was his teacher. Although he was a doctor, at age 26 he commanded 29 men of the Light Artillery. Because of his rank, he signed a parole for his unit at Appomattox. He moved to Buffalo after the war and was later elected to the Buffalo Common council where he would serve as the President of the Common Council and he was also the President of the Erie County Medical Society. He died in Buffalo on June 24, 1924.

SECTION 23

John Oishei, Family Mausoleum, Lot 27;

John R. Oishei began manufacturing windshield wipers in 1916. During the first World War, when manufacturing of automobiles came to a standstill, his company turned its attention to making locks and hinges for ammunition boxes. During World War II, his company again manufactured goods for the war effort to include munitions.

SECTION 7

Major Harold C. Leach, US Army World War II, Lot 14-M;

Inscribed on this beautiful polished black granite memorial, on the left, is US Army Major, Retired, World War II; Battle of the Bulge; Awarded The Bronze Star and Purple Heart.

Inscribed on the right hand side for his wife Patricia, still living, is US Army 1st Lieutenant, Army Nurse Corps, and Korean War

Major Alfred Lyth, 100th Regiment, Lot 30;

Major Alfred Lyth was a prisoner of war at the Andersonville and Libby prisoner of war camps during the civil war. According to the Buffalo Times, December 16, 1924, it states that his escape from Andersonville "was a heroic and romantic incident of war which abounded both heroism and romance."

Capt. David Porter Dobbins, Lot 35;

He was a lake captain and lifeboat inventor. His father was Sailing Master Daniel Dobbins, United States Navy, who cut the first timbers for Commodore Oliver Perry's fleet at Erie, PA.

Sapper Thomas F. Menzies, Canadian Railway Troops, Lot 31;

James Menzies was a Canadian soldier who was killed in World War I. He was killed October 17, 1918. This particular headstone was recently supplied by the Canadian Veterans of Canada.

Robert A. Bergman, USN Hospital Corpsman; Lot 50;

Navy Corpsman Robert A. Bergman was killed in action on June 22, 1952, while serving with the United States Marine Corps in Korea. He was awarded the Silver Star for his gallantry in action.

SECTION 25

Danforth Gilbert Padgett, USMC, Lot 397;

On this veteran's stone is inscribed "Semper Fildelis" "We few, we happy few, we band of brothers for he today that sheds his blood with me shall be my brother." Henry V Shakespeare.

SECTION A

Pvt. Peter Lehr, 61st Infantry, Machine Gun, Lot 125;

Pvt. Lehr died of the wounds he received in France on November 8, 1918 during World War I.

Lt. August Baetzhold, Lot 124;

Lt Baetzhold was lost in the Pacific in 1943 while flying. His body was never recovered. This is a **cenotaph** in memory of him.

SCAJAQUADA CREEK

Historically known as *Conjockety Creek*. The following was written in an undated article of the *Buffalo Evening News* "Indian who passed 100 gave name to Scajaquada Creek. A proud Indian once lived along the sleepy stream that flows through Forest Lawn and Park Lake. His name was John Kenjockety, sometimes spelled Conjockety, which means beyond the multitude. He built a wigwam on the banks of the creek, shaded by maple, elm and oak. The Indian claimed he was the grandson of the last survivor of the ancient Neutral Nation, conquered by the Iroquois in 1651. Although a captive of the Seneca tribe, Kenjockety was a man of influence among them. He planted corn on Squaw Island, fished the waters for crimson finned perch and died a victim of white man's rum. His son Philip also became a great man among the Seneca Indians. He lived to be over 100. Like his father he proudly preserved the memory of his ancestors. An historical tablet on the east side of the Elmwood Ave Bridge crossing Scajaquada Creek testifies that the stream is named after him."

The creek starts in Lancaster, NY and runs almost 15 miles to the Niagara River. It is completely underground, for 3.7 miles, from Pine Ridge to Main Street at the cemetery. Serenity Falls, located near the Chapel, has been mentioned as the only natural cascade in the city. It was written that the name Scajaquada had appeared in no less than seventy six variations of spelling over the years on maps and in documents.

This creek has a war record. It provided water for the troops that were encamped at Flint Hill on Main St during the winter of 1812-13. At its western end, near its mouth to the Niagara River, five vessels were refitted for Com. Oliver Perry's fleet. These vessels were removed on June 6, 1813, in an attempt to get them into Lake Erie. According to the *History of the Battle of Lake Erie by Capt. W.W. Dobbins, Second Edition, 1913, pg 26*, it is written that "*On the 6th of June, the vessels being ready, the tedious work of tracking them up the rapids commenced. This arduous task lasted a week. In addition to ox teams and sailors, they had the assistance of two hundred soldiers, under the command of Captain Brevoort and Youngs. On the morning of the 13th, the last vessel got safely out of the rapids.*" It took seven days to go 2 miles.

Also at this same location was the bridge over the Conjockety, which was the scene of at least two engagements with British troops. First, was the night of December 29th 30th 1813, when the British crossed the Niagara, took the bridge and on the 30th burned Black Rock and Buffalo.

The next time was the night of August 2, 3rd, 1814 when the British attempted to cross the creek in attempt to again attack Black Rock and Buffalo. However, this time they were repulsed by **Major Lodowick Morgan, Franklin Square, Section N**. This creek and the bridge appear to have been of military importance during the war.

Note: There are two Historical markers in place recognizing Scajaquada Creek. One, is located attached to the abutment, underneath the Elmwood Avenue bridge over the creek. This one has included in the inscription "*Historic Scajaquada Creek Named After Philip Conjockety.*" It was erected by the New York State Education Department and the Abigail Fillmore DAR Chapter in 1937; the second is located on Niagara Street, recognizing the Old Navy yard, where in 1813, five vessels were reconditioned for Commodore Perry's fleet near the mouth of the Creek. This was erected by the New York State Education Department in 1956.

Captain William Williams, Lot 19;

Captain Williams was a graduate of the United States Military Academy in 1824, as an engineer, and the husband of America Pinckney Williams, the great granddaughter of Martha Washington. In 1840 he was assigned to Buffalo to examine buffalo Harbor and also study the possibility of constructing a canal, similar to the Welland Canal in Ontario, to bypass the Falls at Niagara. America would die in 1842 and Captain Williams would leave Buffalo when the Mexican War broke out. He was ordered there and was killed during the storming of Monterey in 1846. His last words to his friends reportedly were "Tell them I fell in front of the column." He was first buried there. However, in 1847 a group of citizens recovered his remains and brought them back to Buffalo where they were buried next to his wife in the old North Street Cemetery. In 1901, the remains of Captain Williams and America were removed to this location.

Mary Talbert, Nurse World War I, Lot 173;

Mary Talbert the civil rights activist who helped organize the Niagara Movement in 1905, the forerunner of the NAACP also served as a Red Cross Nurse in France during World War I. She was inducted in to the National Women's Hall of Fame in Seneca Falls, NY in 2005, the 100th Anniversary of the Niagara Movement.

Section EE

Daniel Hicks, SG 210;

Veteran of the War of the Revolution, Died 1853; 101 years of age.

Capt. Thomas Rowley, SG 199;

He was a Revolutionary War veteran. He fought at the Battle of Fort Ticonderoga under Nathan Hale when it was captured from the British. Resided on the Buffalo Plains and was part of the Volunteer corp. that responded on July 11, 1813 when the British attacked Black Rock. He also may have been present when these same "*Plains Rangers*" which was a name given to some of the Revolutionary War Veterans who had

settled on the Plains north of Buffalo and who responded on December 30, 1813 to battle the British as they moved towards Buffalo.

SECTION 35

Lawrence Dale "Larry" Bell An American Industrialist and founder of Bell Aircraft Corporation Lot 20;

Lawrence Bell was born in Mentone, Indiana on April 5, 1894. In 1912 he was first a mechanic with his brother Grover and stunt pilot Lincoln Beachey. Grover Bell was killed in a plane crash the following year and Lawrence Bell vowed to quit aviation for good. However, he went to work for the Glen L. Martin Company after friends' convinced him to return to the business. He was a shop foreman at age twenty and later the General Manager. He left Martin in 1928 and joined Consolidated Aircraft in Buffalo, New York. When Consolidated moved to California, Bell stayed in Buffalo and founded his own Company, the Bell Aircraft Corporation in 1935. Bell Aircraft built the P-39 Air cobra and P-63 King cobra fighter aircraft during World War II. Their P-59 Air comet was the first jet powered fighter built for the US Army Air Force, but it was not successful and did not see combat. Postwar they produced the Bell X-1, the first aircraft to break the sound barrier in level flight. The company began developing helicopters in 1941, with the Bell 30 taking its maiden flight in 1943. The early mode evolved into the Bell 47, one of the most recognizable aircraft in history. From its earliest days Bell's Helicopter were closely tied to Army Aviation; the company delivering its first production line aircraft near the end of 1946. The Army's utilization of the helicopter in Korea helped prove the concept of helicopters being used for reconnaissance, aerial supply, and medical evacuation. In 1955 Bell won the industry competition for the Army's first production turbine powered utility helicopter, the famous UH-1 Iroquois. Larry Bell died on October 20, 1956 at the age of 62. It was mentioned by those in attendance at his funeral that helicopters and planes filled the air above Forest Lawn.

SECTION H

Ensign Bradley Goodyear Jr., U.S.N.R. Cenotaph Lot 168;

Ensign Bradley Goodyear was a member of the very prominent Goodyear Family. His stone is inscribed that he was "Lost at Sea in Line of Duty February 13, 1942." This is a cenotaph in his memory.

Lieut. Robert H. Beyer, Co, B Machine Gun Battalion, Lot 176;

Lieut. Beyer was killed in action at Argonne forest, on October 3, 1918 during World War I. the following was written in *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War, 1914-1919, Compiled Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919 pg 270.* "Private Robert S. Beyer, 349 Elmwood Avenue, a member of the "Suicide Club," 305th Machine Gun Battalion, was killed while carrying a wounded companion to the dressing station." On his gravestone is the following inscription "Robert Harrison Beyer 305th Machine Gun Battalion 77th Division American Expeditionary Forces Born February 25, 1888 Killed in Action October 3, 1918, Argonne Forest, France. He Lived Honorably and He Died Gallantly. Engagements Baccarat Sector, Vesle Sector, Oise-Aisne Offensive Meuse-Argonne Offensive"

Lieut. Walter S. Jones, Lot 206;

Lieut. Jones was killed in action on September 26, 1918, during World War I. Inscribed on his gravestone is: "Walter S. Jones 189-0-1918 First Lieut. 312 Infantry A.E.F. One of the first to respond to the call of arms. He gave his life on the field of honor at Thiaucourt, France September 26, 1918. Son of Raymond T, and Effie Seely Jones" His remains were brought back to Buffalo and buried here on July 31, 1921.

SECTION N

Dr. Carlos C. Alden, Lot 44;

According to Dr. Alden's obituary, Buffalo Evening News, he was a retired military physician whose World War II exploits made him the US Army's most decorated surgeon. In 1941 he was called to active duty with the US Army with the rank of Captain and joined the paratroopers at Fort Benning, GA. He served as surgeon of the 509th Parachute Infantry Unit, which saw action in North Africa as the first American paratroop unit to make combat jumps. He also served during combat in Sicily, Italy, Belgium, and Germany. His decorations for Valor include the Distinguished Service Cross, Legion of Merit; Silver Star; two Purple Hearts six battle stars, the paratrooper's wings with three combat jump stars and several foreign medals. After the War he enlisted in the Army Reserve. He studied psychiatry and later would be the first chief of psychiatry for the Air Force and served at the Pentagon. He retired from the military in 1964.

SECTION H**William Wilgus, Lot 166;
Revolutionary War Veteran****Walter Norton, Lot 1;**

According to the newspaper *Express*, December 29, 1912, *Helped Perry Win His Victory* Walter Norton was a Lake Captain who was piloting a commercial ship named *The Erie* when it was captured at the Battle of Mackinac Island July 18, 1812, and he was taken prisoner. According to *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume VIII, Edited by Frank Severance, 1905, Career of Daniel Dobbins, By Frank Severance*, concerning Walter Norton's capture, it states, pg 304, "*The next day after the surrender, July 18th, the sloop Erie, Capt. Walter Norton, came in sight, on her return trip from Chicago. In order to deceive Capt. Norton, the American flag was hoisted on the flagstaff. As soon as she got near the Island several armed bateaux were sent out and captured her.*"

SECTION J**Erastus Granger, Lot 1;**

Erastus Granger, as a result of working for Thomas Jefferson Presidential campaign and his victory, Erastus was appointed Indian Agent at Buffalo Creek arriving in Buffalo in March 1804. Later he would also assume the duties as Buffalo's first Postmaster. From Capt. William Johnston, a former British interpreter for the Indian Department, in 1806 Erastus would purchase from him the property which now includes Forest Lawn Cemetery. From this initial purchase, Erastus would continue to buy land extending his estate from Main Street to the Niagara River an incredible 700 acres. His house would be near Main Street on the North side of the creek. Here there would be a saw mill and numerous buildings for supplies and equipment. Erastus became a great friend of Red Jacket and the Seneca Nation. He would share his harvest with them and the Senecas continued to hold their "councils among the oaks" on the Granger property. In 1810 -11 The Senecas would show their respect and friendship to Erastus by giving him a silver tomahawk with an exotic wood handle. This tomahawk has been on display at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society.

A Captain George Howard of the 25th Infantry, who had been sent to Buffalo by his commanding officer because of his poor health to rest, would write a letter back home. *George Howard Letter Book, Connecticut Historical Society*, to Connecticut dated June 6, 1813, from "Buffaloe" mentioning his stay at Granger's: "*we are now at the residence of Erastus Granger, Indian Agent on the frontier and who is from Suffield, Conn. He is cousin to my friend Gideon Granger; is very hospitable and made us welcome to his house until we were able to return to duty. The mansion of Mr. Granger stands near the center of his farm comprising about 700 acres all under excellent improvement and here we are in company with Red Jacket,*

Parrot Nose, Bill Johnson, Young King, Farmers Brother, Silver Heels, and many other chiefs of the Six Nations with their followers."

As Indian Agent, when the War broke out Erastus worked very hard to keep the Senecas out of the affair. However, the British were doing just the opposite across the river by recruiting the Mohawks as their allies. During the campaign of 1813, while the Americans occupied Fort George, Erastus had met with General Dearborn concerning the need for the Senecas to enter the War as an ally to the Americans. Upon his return, he was informed that the British Indian Agent Col. Claus had put a price on his head and an attack on Black Rock was forthcoming. On July 10, 1813, fears of the attack were imminent and Granger requested the Senecas to come to his house for council. That night Farmer's Brother and his warriors appeared, set guard posts and planned for their response in the event of the attack. On July 11, 1813 the British would attack Black Rock and after early success would be beaten back by the Americans to include Granger with Farmers Brother and his warriors. This marked the first time during the war that Native Americans fought with Americans against the British. The Senecas would now take a more active role for the Americans to include occupying the woods around Fort George to include fighting the Mohawks when they appeared.

On December 30, 1813, when Black Rock was attacked by the British and their Indian allies, Granger and the Seneca Warriors responded, fought, but had to give up the fight when so many Americans fled. Granger returned to his home where he remained in relative safety. His home was never attacked by the British or Indians during this fight. His home would serve as a temporary Post Office and some of the St. John children would seek safety there also.

Prior to the burning of Buffalo, On the 23rd or 24th of December, 1813 Granger was at the home, and Tavern of Major Frederick Miller in the company of General McClure and some of his aides. Gen. McClure was the commander at Fort George on the Canadian side in the village of what is now Niagara on the Lake, then known as Newark. The village was destroyed by fire on December 10, and the American army under McClure crossed over to the American side within a few days. In *History of Buffalo by William Ketchum, 1864, Volume II, Appendix, pgs 408-409*, it is written that Granger heard McClure publicly declare "*that he would take away the regulars, and was going away himself. Judge Granger asked him if he meant to take away the ammunition. Gen McClure answered that he did. Judge Granger observed, "for God's sake, don't do that, for we shall all be destroyed. Buffalo will be burned, and we shall have nothing to defend ourselves with. McClure responded I will stay and defend you, if the inhabitants will arrest and bind that damned rascal (Chapin) and bring him to me; if they will not do that, they may all be destroyed, and I don't care how soon."* Granger had understood that McClure and Chapin had quarreled violently about the burning of Newark and that he believed that animosity continued to exist up to the time of McClure's departure from Buffalo.

In July 1814 the Niagara Campaign, under the command of Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown would commence with the capture of Fort Erie and on July 5, 1814 the Battle of Chippawa would be fought. This would be a tremendous victory for the American Infantry against a strong British force. Granger and his Indians were there, with Red Jacket, Captain Pollard and other chiefs, on the west flank and playing a critical role in this victory. Granger would become Customs Inspector and Judge in the years to follow. His cousin Gideon, who also worked for the election of Jefferson was Postmaster General from 1801-13 during the administrations of Jefferson and Madison. His estate was in Canandaigua, NY and the house still stands as a historic site. **Erastus** was also a veteran of the Revolutionary War. He joined his father **Abner**, also buried here who died in 1816, in the wretched quarters, of Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-1778. Abner Granger, during the Revolution was with troops in front of Boston and was later commissioned a second Lieutenant in the Connecticut troops. He participated in the battle about New York, in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

This family plot has 30 burials and was known to the family members as the "*Turnip Patch*". Erastus Granger's Indian Agency, was located on the west side of Main St between what is now Exchange and Seneca Sts. This was also used as a recruiting station when the War broke out. At the funeral services of Erastus Granger, he died on January 21, 1826, it is written in the *Launcelot Granger A Genealogical History, by James N. Granger 1893*, that "*At his funeral, just before the body was to be carried to the*

private burying ground, the door opened and Red Jacket, his friend, of many years, strode in. Taking his place at the head of the coffin this gifted son of the forest delivered in the Seneca tongue a last and fitting eulogy to the memory of his former agent. Those who heard and understood it, said it was worthy of the most beautiful speech of the equally gifted Logan."

Lieutenant Colonel Warren J. Granger, 100th Regiment NYV

He was the grandson of Erastus Granger; was mustered a second Lt in 1862, He saw action at 7 Pines; was severely wounded; and was captured in action at Fussell's Mills, Deep bottom Virginia in June of 1864 ; wounded at the assault on Fort Wagner. Many years later, as faith would have it, Warren Granger, by total accident, in St. Paul Wisconsin, thru idle conversation found the man he credited with saving his life at the Fort Wagner assault. The world, is indeed is a small place.

SECTION H

Job Hoysington (Hoisington)? Lot 91;

Although we are confident that this is the resting spot for Job Hoysington, it is with speculation still that he is here. Regardless, it is a great story and should be told.

The following are excerpts from *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society Volume XXVI, 1922, Recalling Pioneer Days*, pgs 220-221, *William Hodge Papers* "Mr. Hoysington, gallant Job Hoysington he has well been called, was an intelligent, resolute, patriotic man; and when news of the approach of the British towards Buffalo came, he took his musket and left his family early in the morning to meet the enemy. He went into the ranks with Captain Hull's Buffalonians, and they stood their ground well; but when the three thousand and odd of the new levies broke and fled precipitately, only a few hundred were left to face as many Indians, and over a thousand disciplined British regulars. For a brief period they contested the field but seeing that they were flanked, they retreated along the Guideboard road, now North Street, eastward. But here Hoisington lingered, withdrew a little, stopped, and said I will have one more shot at them" and started to go back. His companions urged him to go on with them, but could not prevail on him to do so. This was the last that was known of him by his friends till in the following spring, some eight weeks later, his remains were found beside a log in the woods, and not far from the place where he had left his companions. A bullet had perforated, and a tomahawk had cleft his skull; while his scalp had been torn from his bleeding head, as a trophy of conquest. His faithful musket lay empty by his side, and no doubt his death was avenged ere it occurred. He was buried in the old Cold Spring cemetery, and in 1850, his remains were reinterred with those of nearly a hundred others buried there in Forest Lawn.

Included in *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society Volume I, Buffalo Cemeteries, The Cold Spring Burying Ground*, pg 53, by William Hodge 1879, is the following regarding his burial and the removal of his remains from the Cold Spring cemetery in 1850: "His remains were interred in this rural cemetery, and there they remained till 1850, when most of the bones of the nearly one hundred persons buried there, were exhumed, placed in boxes, and removed to a secluded place in Forest Lawn. Among these relics, the skull of the mighty marksman was at once recognized by injuries it had received, and many noticed it; but during the confusion incident to removal, someone surreptitiously carried off with this relic of Job Hoysington. It is doubtless in the possession of some curiosity monger of the city, but, "Who has it?" has often been asked in vain".

Brigadier General Daniel D. Bidwell, Lot 34, 35;

General Bidwell was the son of Benjamin and Jane Bidwell born in 1819. His family was a pioneer family of early Black Rock. His father **Benjamin Bidwell**, also buried in this lot, was a shipbuilder during the War of 1812. It was written that he went to Erie PA to assist with the completion of Cmdr. Oliver Perry's fleet in preparation for the Battle of Lake Erie. Daniel Bidwell entered the New York State Militia as a private; was promoted as time went on. When war broke out he was chosen to command the 49th New York volunteers and left Buffalo with his men in September, 1861. As a Colonel, he commanded a Brigade at Gettysburg. General Meade personally recommended his promotion to Brigadier General on 6/9/1864. When Washington, DC was threatened he was ordered there and attacked the rebel forces and inflicted upon them a defeat. He was mortally wounded on 10/19/1864 at Cedar Creek, Virginia. According to *Buffalo Historical Society Publication Volume XIX, Edited by Frank Severance, 1915, pg 46, the circumstances of his death were* "General Bidwell was sat erect on his horse, a few paces behind his prostrate brigade. A shell had dropped and exploded among the men, a little distance down the line. At that instant he was struck down. A passing ball had torn his left shoulder away and hurled him, unconscious, from his seat. His riderless horse stood still as though it had not felt the emptying of its saddle. Tender hands raised up the mutilated and insensible form and bore it back to the hospital. The surgeons told him that he not long to live. He said calmly that he had expected it was so, and began with composure to prepare for his parting with earthly things." His last words were reported to be "I have tried to do my duty." His embalmed remains arrived in Buffalo on 10/25/1864 and were placed for public viewing in the Buffalo Common Council Chamber. His military funeral was the city's biggest to date. The most heartbreaking sight of the occasion was an aide leading the General's horse with his empty boots strapped to the saddle. The memorial located in Colonial Circle, on Richmond Avenue in Buffalo is dedicated to him. It shows a soldier, supposedly to his likeness, on a horse. However, this sculpture was repeatedly rejected because it did portrayed Bidwell as a Herculean figure, when in fact he was short and round. It was not until October, 1952 that the original, was erected in his honor.

Lieutenant Thomas A. Budd, US Navy USS Penguin, Lot 87;

Lt. Budd was killed, at the age of 49, on 3/22/1862 while leading a reconnoitering party in pursuit of blockade runners on a creek at Mosquito Inlet, Florida. Budd and 43 sailors were in several whale boats taken off of his gunboat. Soldiers of the 3rd Florida CSA ambushed the column of boats and riddled the lead craft, which contained Budd.. Prior to the War he was appointed a mid shipman, in 1831, by President Andrew Jackson. He commanded a ship in the Charles Wilkes voyage to Antarctica, where a part of the polar coast was named "Budd Coast" in his honor. When war broke out he offered his services to the United States Navy which promptly accepted them. At his funeral in Buffalo former President Millard Fillmore laws designated to lead the parade at the head of his Union Continentals in Budd's honor.

Seaman First Class Peter L. Byers, US Coast Guard, Lot 126;

The inscription on the cross for a grave marker reads "Peter L. Byers Seaman 1st Class, US Coast Guard, 1922-1943, Died in Service."

Thomas Laird US Military Telegrapher, Lot 125;

Thomas Laird was reportedly at Ford's Theatre where Lincoln died during the evening of April 14, 1865 and gave an account of what he saw.

SECTION B

Major Henry H. Fish 94th NYV; Lot 8;

This impressive memorial was erected in honor of Major Henry H. Fish who was killed while leading a Regiment at Five Forks. He was mustered in as a Private in 1862; cited for gallantry at South Mountain;

commissioned an officer in 1863. Inscribed on his stone is "Henry H. fish, Major 94th Regiment, N.Y. Vol., Fell at the Battle of Five Forks, VA., April 1, 1865."

Also, written in Western New York Heritage Magazine, Spring 2005, Henry Fish Buffalo's Boy Major in the Civil War, By Michael J. Gent, pg 55, is the following pertaining to his death and burial: "A lieutenant brought the news of Henry Fish's death to brigade headquarters. He said the men were burying the young Major's body where he fell. The regimental Chaplain, Philos G. Cook, had the lieutenant lead him to the site. They exhumed the corpse, carried it behind the lines to a barn where they placed it in a hastily built wooden box. The next day a wagon transported the remains of Henry Fish to a rail siding. It took less than a week for it to arrive home in Buffalo. The following was written in the Commercial Advertiser on April 13, 1865 by a former writer who was a friend of the deceased He promised that in Henry's internment at Forest Lawn, *"Buffalo will crown her boy Major with his colors wound above his heart, leading his men to charge, a hero."*

Note: Chaplain Philos Cook, who recovered Major Fish's body, is buried in Section 8.

SECTION D

John Louis Lay, First Assistant Engineer United States Navy, Lot 8;

John Lay was born in Buffalo, NY on January 14, 1832. He failed at homesteading in Iowa and was appointed second assistant engineer on July 8, 1861 and was assigned to the USS Louisiana off the North Carolina coast. Here he began to devise "explosive machines." He created the detachable "spar torpedo" used by Lt. Cushing to destroy the Albemarle. In 1865 he was sent up the James River with the torpedo boat USS Spuyten Duyvil in advance of Admiral Porter's fleet to help remove obstructions. In 1865 along with William Wood he applied for a US patent on a marine torpedo. He was engaged by the Peruvian government to mine Callao harbor during the War with Spain. On his return to the US in 1867, he invented the remote control submarine torpedo that bears his name the "Lay Torpedo." He died in NYC on April 16, 1899.

His Father **John Lay**, also buried in this lot, was an early merchant in the Village of Buffalo. During the British attack on Buffalo and Black Rock, December 30, 1813, he was taken prisoner and removed to Canada, where he was paroled in March of 1814. He died on July 10, 1850, and was the first burial here at Forest Lawn on July 12, 1850. The commemorative urn placed on the lot, pays tribute to that.

Corporal Howard Clancy, Co. C 309th Infantry, Lot 141;

Corporal Clancy died from his wounds October 19, 1918, at Apremont, during World War I.

SECTION E

Lt. Bennet Riley, Lot 15;

During the War of 1812 Lt. Riley distinguished himself and won the approbation of his commanding officers. He was a junior officer, enlisting as an Ensign of Rifles in 1813 and was promoted to third lieutenant in the same year serving with the US 1st Rifle Regiment, an elite unit, stationed at Champlain, NY. Included in *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume XXV, 1921, pg. 152, Souvenirs of Major Gen Bennet Riley*, it is written of him *"The St. Lawrence frontier was the scene of his early military exploits; and the parties of British and Indians from over the lines from La Colle Mills to Lake Champlain, soon came to dread the murderous rifles of the parties commanded by Lt. Riley."*

The following was written by author *Benson Lossing* who wrote *The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, footnote, pgs 848-849, 1869, who in August of 1860, while visiting Buffalo, for information on his book, also visited Forest Lawn Cemetery, the soldier graves and monument located in **Section N, Franklin Square**, and the gravesite of Major General Bennett Riley. After visiting the Franklin Square Section, he wrote: *"Not far from this public monument, on a gentle, shaded slope, is the grave of General Bennet Riley, who was a soldier in the War of 1812, and was distinguished in the Seminole War and the*

contest with Mexico. Over it is a handsome marble monument bearing a brief inscription: Major General Bennet Riley, United States Army; Died June 9, 1853, in the sixty sixth year of his age.” Footnote same reference: *“General Riley was a native of Maryland, and entered the army as ensign in a rifle corps in January, 1813. He remained in the army, and in 1828 was brevetted a major for ten years faithful service. He was brevetted a colonel for good conduct in Florida, brigadier general for his bravery at Cerro Gordo, and major general for his gallant conduct at Contreras. He was made military commander of the Department of Upper California, and was ex officio governor in 1849 and 1850.”*

He would rise through the ranks to Major General; command the Buffalo Barracks before the Mexican War, go off to that War as an aide to General Zachary Taylor, and would return to Buffalo after the War where he died in 1853. Fort Riley Kansas is named after him; so is Riley St. in Buffalo. According to the same article General Riley was presented two swords, by the state of Maryland for his service in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War and they were part of a once display of his belongings.

General Riley was no stranger to tragedy. Inscribed on his marker “Died at Fort King Florida on the 15th and 17th of Nov 1841 Samuel Israel and William Davenport twin sons of Bennet and Arabella Riley. Also Lost on the Sloop of War Albany Midshipman Bennet I. Riley aged 19 years.

Edward Bishop Dudley Riley, Lot 15;

Edward B. D. Riley was the son of Bennet and Arabella Riley. He was a West Point cadet in the class of 1860. He attained the rank of 2nd lieutenant before resigning in 1861 and joining the Confederate States Army. He served in the western states during the Civil War on the staffs of Generals Withers, Hardee, and Hindman through 1863.

SECTION F

President Millard Fillmore, Commander In Chief, 1852-54; Lot 55;

Although Millard Fillmore never spent time in the military in 1861, on the home front he was appointed Captain of Union Continentals; escorted volunteers for the US Army; organized a home guard in Buffalo, New York consisting of men over 45 years of age. He died March 8, 1874, age 74 years. During his Presidency, he was commander in chief of the troops in the services. His two wives, Abigail and Caroline Carmichael McIntosh, his children Mary Abigail and Millard Powers along with the mother of Abigail are buried in this lot.

Colonel George Maltby Love, 116th New York Infantry; Lot 67;

Colonel Love received the Medal of Honor for his actions at Cedar Creek on October 19, 1864 including the capture of the 2nd South Carolina Battle Flag. He had taken command of the 116th Infantry after the death of Brig. General Daniel Bidwell, Section H, in that battle. Colonel Love was a volunteer fireman in Buffalo when he enlisted. It is written in Buffalo Volunteer Fire Department, pg 75, that *“In November, 1864, they received from Col. George M. Love, and a member, a piece of a battle flag of a South Carolina regiment, which he had captured at the battle of Cedar Creek.”*

His father **Thomas Love**, also buried here, from Batavia New York, volunteered to defend Fort Erie in September of 1814, and during the American sortie of September 17, 1814 against the British positions, he was wounded and taken prisoner.

Commodore Stephen Champlin, Lot 66;

He first came here in 1813 with his cousin Oliver Hazard Perry on their way to Erie, PA. He was the sailing master on the Schooner *Scorpion* during the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. It was written in *The Perry's Victory Centenary, State of New York, and Compiled by George D. Emerson, pg 124, 1916, “The first American shot was fired from the Scorpion by Stephen Champlin, and as it chanced, he also fired the last shot of the battle.”* According to *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume VIII, Edited By Frank Severance, 1905, Life Of Stephen Champlin, pg 393, By George W. Clinton as requested*

by Oliver H. P. Champlin related to activity during the battle of Lake Erie, September 10, 1813 it states "The enemy soon struck, with the exception of the Little Belt and Chippawa, which were brought to by the Scorpion and Trippe; the Little Belt by the former and so near were they to making their escape that it was 12 p.m. before I came to an anchor under the stern of the Niagara with the Little Belt in tow."

He would later be severely wounded, in a surprise attack on his ship in 1814 on western Lake Erie which never healed properly causing him pain the rest of his life. He along with his officers was taken prisoner.

The following information is from articles written by Karen Brady of the Buffalo Evening News on January 5th and 7th 1976 "He was given a gold sword for his service during the battle of Lake Erie which was still proudly in the possession of his descendants also to include one of his ships logs, a number of personal letters written by him and in 1976 a great grand daughter had in her possession the barometer from the Scorpion, as the mentioned the ship commanded by Stephen Champlin during the battle of Lake Erie. Also a cane used by Stephen Champlin most of his life which was made from the timbers of the Queen Charlotte, a British prize ship, he commanded after the Battle of Lake Erie."

The Dictionary of American Biography describes Stephen Champlin as "stout, thickest, thoroughly upright in character, strictly abstemious, simple and rather rough in manner and dress, generally esteemed and spoken of as (a possible) mayor of Buffalo." In regards to this, "he rejected the idea because of his naval obligation which he took seriously even in his 70's." In 1861, nine years before his death at 81, he wrote to the Secretary of the Navy: "I am old and shattered, but what there is left of me is at the service of my country." The Navy had commissioned two ships named the USS Champlin in his honor. The first was in 1936, which sunk, and the second in 1942. According to AllExperts Encyclopedia, "the city of Champlin, Minnesota, located along the Mississippi river surrounded by the cities of Anoka, Dayton, Brooklyn Park, Maple Grove and Osseo, gets its name from U.S. Navy Commodore Stephen Champlin who fought in the war of 1812."

General Timothy S. Hopkins, Lot 64;

According to the History of Buffalo and Erie County, 1620-1884, Volume I, pg 410, Edited by H. Perry Smith, 1884, "Mr. Hopkins was appointed Captain by Governor George Clinton in 1803; Major by Governor Morgan Lewis in 1806; Lieutenant Colonel by Governor Tompkins in 1811; and Brigadier General by Governor Tompkins in 1811. He served as Brigadier General under Major General Hall during the War of 1812." He and his command were on the left flank of the memorable American Sortie from Fort Erie on September 17, 1814. According to the Forest Lawn Archives he General and other members of his family were removed to this location from a burial ground in Eggertsville, New York on 8/23/1890.

Samuel Pratt, Revolutionary War Veteran Lot 64;

Samuel Pratt was a Revolutionary War Veteran and one of the earliest settlers of Buffalo arriving in Buffalo in 1804. When word was delivered that War against the British was declared in June of 1812, Captain Pratt, who had brought with him from his home in Vermont, a pair of silver spurs he said to his wife, "I must look up those spurs, my dear I may have to use them." Capt Pratt would die in August of 1812.

SECTION G

John J. Fay, Lot 1;

This impressive monument, with artillery logo, was erected in memory of John J. Fay who was a member of the 13th Regt US Artillery and who died near Fort Laramie June 25, 1849 aged 42 years. On the back of this memorial it is written a tribute to the memory of their former commandant by the Buffalo Light

Artillery. Fort Laramie was on the Oregon Trail and it was established in 1849 when the US Army took it over.

Bunker Hill Monument (Spaulding Lot,) Lot 11, 12, 15;

This monument was placed on June 17, 1875, the 100th anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, by E. G. **Spaulding**, honoring family members and in memory of New England fathers who fought for civil and religious liberties and American Independence. On the top of the urn is what was called a “freedom cap” and the colonists would climb a tree and position the red freedom cap on the top of the tree to signify their distraught with the British. This tradition continues today with an annual fair in Bedford, MA. Elbridge Gerry Spaulding. He served in Congress 1849-51 and 1859-1863. During the Civil war he formulated and secured adoption of the Legal-Tender Act and National Currency Bank Bill so there would be uniform paper currency throughout the nation instead of scrip printed by banks. This made him famous as the “Father of the Greenback.”

Lieut. Allen Perkins Spaulding, Pilot Royal Canadian Air Force, Lot 11, 12, 15;

In 1940 Lieut. Allen Perkins Spaulding joined the Royal Canadian Air force and received his wings in 1941. During the war, he was stationed overseas and was a pilot of Sterling and Halifax bombers and flew 32 missions.

Levi Spaulding, Lots 11, 12, 15;

On July 24, 1926 the *Courier* printed a story about the Daughters of the War of 1812 marking the graves of soldiers of that conflict. As mentioned for Levi Love, Section B, and others, Levi Spaulding was also included that day, for his service during that conflict, and his grave so marked with the bronze marker of a star and anchor inside a circle. Levi Spaulding was also a Revolutionary War veteran whose name with other family members is inscribed on this monument.

SECTION F

Andrew Hebard, Lot 20;

Was a chief engineer in the US Navy who died during the Mexican War, August 4, 1846, age 48. According to the *Fourth Annual Report by New York State Bureau of Military Statistics, 1867, pg 618, “Andrew Hebard was the first Chief Engineer appointed in the United States Navy and served with high reputation until his death in 1846.”*

SECTION L

First Lieut James S. Mulligan, Company B, 21st Infantry and Second Lieutenant Grieg H. Mulligan, Co. A, 90th Infantry Lot 5;

James was wounded at the battle of Second Manassas and died in Buffalo on August 30, 1863. Brother Grieg died of Yellow fever in the Officers Hospital, Key West Florida on August 20, 1862. His body was removed here and buried on March 8, 1864. It was written that James, had died at home which was at 13 Park Place and at times, members of his unit, the 21st Regt., would march by as he sat on the upper balcony of his home in a show of support for his recovery. James and Grieg were brothers of Charlotte Mulligan, founder of the 20th Century Club and one of the organizers of the Graduates Association from the Female Academy, Buffalo Seminary today. She was also the founder of the Guard of Honor which provided hope for men that were down on their luck. This was in response to the loss of her brothers and the fact that she wanted to do something for mankind.

BIDWELL MEMORIAL

Company D erected this memorial column, in honor of General Daniel Bidwell, near his grave site, Section H, which was dedicated on October 19, 1871, seven years to the day that he was killed. It lists the campaigns in which he participated.

SECTION F

Major Frederick Miller, Lots 82, 83, 84;

He was a Revolutionary War Veteran; operated the Black Rock Ferry from 1806-1812; became proprietor of the Cold Springs Tavern, in 1812 which would become also known as Miller's Tavern. This Tavern was a popular stop for travelers and was located on what is Main St. and Ferry St today.

Frederick Miller served during the war as a Major of Artillery and he commanded the artillery near the Black Rock ferry which was located on the Niagara River directly across from the Canadian shore. According to *The History of Buffalo By William Ketchum, Volume II, pg 236, 1864*, his men gave him the nickname of "Major Squat" for the following reason: "*The British had a battery directly opposite and the two were hotly engaged in bombarding each other. Major Miller stood upon the breastwork directing the firing, and with a glass watching the effect of their shots upon the enemy's works, and at the flash of their guns, would order his men to squat behind their breastworks. The Major noticed that some of his men, in the excitement did not promptly obey the order to "squat" and he would then reiterate the order with emphasis saying "squat damn you or I'll squat you."*

The Tavern was also a popular stop for the US Army soldiers. Frederick Miller would give the following statement, *History of Buffalo, by William Ketchum Volume II, pg 410, 1864, Appendix* about an incident prior to the burning of Buffalo: "*On the 21st or 22nd day of December, 1813 General George McClure was at Miller's house and would say that he hoped to God the village of Buffalo would be burned by the British; that he would do nothing to save it and he would march the regular troops to Batavia which he did on the 22nd.*" General McClure was the American commander at Fort George at what is now Niagara on the Lake. That village was destroyed by fire on December 10, 1813 while McClure was in charge.

Frederick Miller would move to Williamsville in 1817 and died in 1836.

SECTION K

Lieut. Bayard Wilkeson, Battery G 4th US Artillery; Cannon barrel pointed upward Lot 1;

At the age of 17 in 1861, young Bayard was appointed a second Lieutenant. He was cited for his bravery at the Battle of the Deserted House, VA. At Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, the first day of the battle he commanded Battery G 4th US Artillery on the outskirts of the village. Here at the age of 19 he was mortally wounded. In the late 1890's, at Fort Rosecrans located along the coast of San Diego, CA, a battery was erected and named Battery Wilkeson in honor of Bayard. His name is also inscribed on a monument at the USMA West Point, NY.

He was the grandson of **Samuel Wilkeson**, also buried in this lot, a shipbuilder, a volunteer during the War of 1812 where he saw action at Black Rock on December 30, 1813 when the British attacked. He was also a Mayor of Buffalo in 1836 and was the driving force responsible for Buffalo being the western terminus of the Erie Canal. Bayard's father was **Samuel Jr.** and he was a newspaper man for the New York Tribune and he was at Gettysburg on the first day of the battle, the same day his son was killed. It was reported that Samuel Jr. found his son among the dead of that first day. Samuel Jr. would start his article about the battle, in the New York Tribune by writing "How can I write the history of a battle when my own eyes are immovably fastened on the dead body of my son? Gettysburg!"

Buried here also is **First Lieut. John Wilkes Wilkeson**, 100th NY Volunteers, grandson of the Judge, Samuel Sr., who was killed May 31, 1862 in a charge at Fair Oaks,

Also buried here is another grandson of Judge Wilkeson, **Lt. Col. Henry Rutgers Stagg** who participated in the Fenian raid of Canada in May of 1866.

SECTION R

Col. George H. Selkirk, 49th New York Volunteers, Lot 5;

Col. Selkirk was seriously wounded at the Battle of the Wilderness with a bullet through his body and was carried away close to death. However, he would recover and return to his unit. He was then with General Bidwell who was killed at the battle of Fair Oaks. Colonel Selkirk was seated on horseback talking to the General when that officer fell riddled with bullets. Colonel Selkirk accompanied the body of the General back home to Buffalo. Later, in 1868 he would be part owner of the Buffalo Express newspaper along with Mark Twain who he described as a very ordinary chap.

SECTION X

Nathaniel Brown Adsit, Lot 15;

While a student at Harvard, he enlisted in the Rough Riders at the outbreak of the Spanish American War. He was a splendid young man of fine character and a General's favorite. He was sent home on sick leave and died in his parent's home of typhoid fever, thus ending a brilliant promising young life. His name is in Arlington and also on a handsome Bronze bas-relief at Harvard University, among those that made the supreme sacrifice. It was written that the former President, until his death, always kept a picture of Nathaniel Adsit and Stanley Hollister, a soldier from California, in his study at Oyster Bay.

Margaret D. Barrell, Music for the War, Lot 15;

Margaret D. Barrell was one of three compilers of the first Army song books of World War I. During this time she was the only woman member of the national committee on camp music and traveled around the camps training the song leaders. She also would sing for the men about to become Doughboys.

General Albert James Myer, US Signal Corps. Lot 25;

General Albert Myer was born in 1829 at Newburgh, New York. He was a graduate of the University of Buffalo Medical School. He was appointed founding director of the newly formed Weather Service. He was also the founder of the U.S. Signal Corps, in 1861, with his patent for visually imitating Morse code by waving flags by day and torches by night had revolutionized battlefield and ship to shore communications during the Civil War. He started a weather school near Arlington National Cemetery and selected, staffed, and equipped 24 weather stations east of the Rocky Mountains. He would implement a special red and black flag based on Myer's wartime signal flags which would warn mariners of approaching storms. After its debut in Oswego, NY it was renamed the "hurricane flag" and is still hoisted at marinas and beaches. He began to communicate forecast throughout the country via telegraph. He also worked with Canada with the exchange of information regarding weather. He was given the nickname "Old Probabilities" after the title given to forecasts. Because of him American gained world leadership status in the field of meteorology. Unfortunately, General Myer never saw the total fruits of his labors, dying from overwork at the young age of 51. He is entombed in the family mausoleum. the above is credited to Robert Gilbert, from an article in

the Buffalo News, February 4, 2007 honoring General Myer, entitled "Let's honor nation's first weatherman". Fort Meyer Virginia is name after him.

A note: According to "The Wonder book of the Atmosphere" By Edwin J. Houston, 1907, pg 175, "Old Probabilities" was the name given to the Chief of the United States Weather Bureau when the Department was first established. The name was originally given as a matter of pleasantry, for the predictions began "It is probable." General Myer was much annoyed by the name and changed it to "The indications are". The name Old Probabilities, though sometimes given to the Chief of the Weather Bureau it is not employed as much now as it was formerly."

Also entombed in this Mausoleum is the family of General Myer's in laws, the Ebenezer Walden family. He married Susanna Marvin in 1812. He accumulated a fortune in properties. Ebenezer Walden is mentioned as being the first lawyer in the village of buffalo arriving in 1806. During the War he was active on the night of October 9, 1812, when he commanded a boat of volunteers which drove a company of British soldiers off of the damaged British Schooner *Detroit* as it laid disabled on the west side of Squaw Island enabling Col. Winfield Scott to defend her.

During the burning of Buffalo on December 30, 1813 he responded with the volunteers to defend the Village. According to *Centennial History of Erie County, By Crisfield Johnson 1876, pg 257*, on this day: "*Both Chapin and Walden were taken prisoners and the former was detained in Canada over a year and Mr. Walden, who was less noted, managed to escape from his captors, as if nothing was the matter, and still remained about the village.*"

He was appointed a Judge; He was Mayor of Buffalo in 1838. Some of his land holdings were sold later for such purposes as the Buffalo Barracks in the 1830's, between North and Allen Sts. in Buffalo;

SECTION 42

Pvt. Hamilton Kennedy, Lot SG 1293;

Pvt. Hamilton Kennedy was killed in action on July 15, 1918, in France. His remains were buried here on July 30, 1921 when his remains were returned.

SECTION X

Brigadier General Sullivan A. Meredith, Lot 44;

General Meredith was born in Philadelphia, PA; graduate of William and Mary College in Baltimore, MD. He served as Colonel of the Tenth Pennsylvania Militia and the 56th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was wounded at the Second Bull Run and became Agent for the exchange of prisoners at Fort Monroe, VA. He came to buffalo in 1865 and set up a mail order remedy business. He died on December 26, 1875 in Cowlesville, NY.

Lt. William Lord Sherwood, Lot 38;

Lt Sherwood was born on November 3, 1847 in Buffalo, NY. He was appointed by General Grant as a lieutenant in the 21st Infantry assigned to Fort Monroe. On Good Friday April 11, 1873, at the Lava Beds near Tule Lake in northern California, he was officer of the day when he saw a flag of truce approaching his position. Going to meet it he was ambushed by Curley Headed Doctor, Steamboat Frank, and a third Modoc warrior. Bullets shattered his left thigh bone and through his right arm and he put a tourniquet on his arm and was rescued. However, his wounded leg was beyond the skill of army doctors and he died on April 14, 1873. The day he was shot was the same day that General ERS Canby was ambushed meeting with Captain Jack of the Modocs. Lt. Sherwood was buried here on May 16, 1873 with full military honors.

RUMSEY FAMILY PLOT William Donovan In Laws Lot 1;

Although buried in Arlington National Cemetery, this is the lot of the in laws of William Joseph "Wild Bill" Donovan who was a born Buffalonian. He married Ruth Rumsey the daughter of Dexter Phelps and Susan Rumsey a very wealthy and prominent family. Dexter Jr. actually introduced his sister Ruth to William Donovan. Donovan's military career included pre World War I, World War I, diplomatic service prior to World War II and Coordinator of Information, (COI) 1941, and Office of Strategic Services (OSS) in 1942 which he put him back on active duty as a Colonel. However, by War's end he would be a Major General. Throughout the War and after his mission was intelligence and led to the forming of the CIA in 1947. There is a statue of him at the main entrance of the CIA facility which attests to his perpetual presence in the guiding spirit of the organization. This was written by Brian Sullivan, Columbia College, 1967. His military honors include Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, Purple Heart with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters, National Security Medal, and many others. Some say that he was the most decorated American soldier of World War I. He would pass away on February 8, 1959, at Washington, DC at the age of 76.

SECTION AA

Capt. William Gratwick Crane, 108th Inf., 40th Inf Div, Lot 32;

On Capt. Crane's gravestone is inscribed Killed in Action, Luzon, P.I. 1914-1945. **Note:** Capt. Gratwick was the grandson of William and Martha Gratwick also buried here. He was a lumber baron and his wife in 1901 donated the monies needed to start the Gratwick Laboratories at the University of Buffalo for studies of malignant diseases. The Doctor in charge of this laboratory was Roswell Park. Later, this would become what is known today as Roswell Park Cancer Institute in his honor.

Col. Samuel Welch, Lot 1;

Col. Welch, at one time, was the Commanding Officer of the 65th Regiment and later he was a Brigadier General of the 4th Brigade of the NYS National Guard. A statue adjacent to City Hall on Niagara Street pays tribute to him. Also, on September 5, 1901 President's day at the Pan American Exposition held here in Buffalo, he escorted President McKinley across the field of the stadium where the President made an important speech about reciprocal trade relations. This was the day previous to the President being shot.

SECTION V

George Wadsworth, US Ambassador, Lot 9;

George Wadsworth was a Diplomat who served more than forty years in Foreign Service from Woodrow Wilson through Harry Truman. His first assignment was in Syria in 1918. Other assignments included counsel's to France, Cairo, Tehran, Bucharest and Jerusalem; ambassador to Turkey, Czechoslovakia and Saudi Arabia. In 1946 he was the first US Ambassador to Iraq. In 1942, while a counsel in Italy, Mr. Wadsworth was held hostage, with others, by Axis members. They would later be exchanged for German Embassy Officers in this country.

Chaplain John E. Robie, Chaplain 21st Infantry, Lot 58;

Chaplain Robie served with the 21st NY Infantry during the Civil War. He earned the nickname the "Fighting Parson" for his reactions to anti American harassment while in the South. Robie St. in Buffalo is named after him.

SECTION X

Lieut. Chester H. Plimpton, Company F, 21st Engineers, Lot 13; (CENOTAPH)

According to *Men of Valor of Buffalo and Erie County, 1929*, Lt. Plimpton was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, General Order No. 53, War Department, posthumously, for his gallant actions at Thiaucourt, France, September 27, 1918. The citation reads: "*Lieutenant Plimpton exposed himself to heavy artillery fire in order to direct the repair of a railroad track over which ammunition was delivered to the batteries.*"

The enemy made a determined effort to destroy the line of communication and subjected the locality to intense and accurate bombardment for a number of hours. The gallantry displayed by this officer was an important factoring the successful completion of the mission assigned to him. He was killed by concussion of a large caliber shell as his work was nearing completion. Posthumously awarded. Medal presented to mother Mrs. George A. Plimpton."

SECTION R

Capt. David W. Tuttle, Co. C U.S. Army 116th NY Infantry Regiment, Lot 17;

Capt David Tuttle was killed after the siege at Port Hudson. On his stone, the shortened shaft, which indicated a life cut short young, are written the "Port Hudson Plains, May 21st; Port Hudson May 27th; Surrender of Port Hudson July 8, 1863." On the bottom side is inscribed "Killed in Battle of Donaldsonville, July 13, 1863, while with his company, in the act of saving from the enemy a piece of artillery left on the field by those having it in charge."

SECTION U

Brevet Brigadier General Adrian R. Root 94th NYV Lot 13;

He was appointed a Colonel of the 94th NYV on May 4, 1862. He was shot in the right knee and left side during action at Second Bull Run on August 30, 1862. On November 16, 1862 he was given the brigade command of first brigade second division, I Corps He was wounded, captured and paroled at Gettysburg. After the War worked as a Buffalo news editor and ran various businesses. He died June 4, 1899. Refer to Samuel Hall, Section 8 entry, for additional information pertaining to his capture at Gettysburg.

SECTION T

Major General Samuel Peter Heintzelman Lot 7;

He was born in Manheim, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. He was appointed to West Point in 1822. He graduated 17th in his class and was commissioned a 2nd Lt. in the Second Infantry on July 1, 1826. He was stationed at the Poinsett Barracks in Buffalo prior to the Mexican War.

The following from the Buffalo Evening News, March 6, 1971 written by Ralph Dibble "The Poinsett Barracks was the largest military post in the United States from 1838-1846. They were named for President Van Buren's Secretary of War J. Roberts Poinsett whose name is preserved by the Poinsett plant. He discovered the plant while serving as ambassador to Mexico in the 1820's. He brought the plant back home to South Carolina and mentioned it in his "Notes on Mexico." It soon became the Poinsetta, a plant with tapering scarlet leaves, now associated with the December holiday. These Poinsett Barracks were located on Delaware Avenue south to Allen Street and east to Main Street. Today, the Wilcox Mansion, where on September 14, 1901, President Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated, is located. It was constructed for the quarters of the commanding officer.

Capt. Heintzelman at the time would marry Margaret Stuart of Buffalo. He would serve in the Mexican War under General Winfield Scott. During the Civil War he was promoted to Major General. He was severely wounded at First Manassas on May 5, 1862. He was cited for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Fair Oaks, Virginia. After the defeat at Second Manassas he was assigned to defenses of Washington, DC. He was an advisor President Lincoln. He died in Washington, DC on May 1, 1880.

SECTION J

1st Sgt K. J. Scotty Munro, U.S. Army, World War II, Lot 47;

Inscribed on this gravestone is the following "A Soldier's Soldier" World War II Ranger, North Africa, Sicily, Amzio; MIA POW with Purple Heart medal affixed.

SECTION N

Franklin Square Burial Lot, Lot 51;

There is a description of this cemetery prior to its present location found in *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume I, 1879, Buffalo Cemeteries By William Hodge* pgs 49-75, pgs 51-52. This burial ground was established about 1804 for the village by Capt. Samuel Pratt and Cyrenius Chapin. It was located on the block bordered today by Church, Delaware, Eagle and Franklin Sts, the site of the Old County Hall which still stands. During the War this was the main village cemetery in Buffalo. During the war many of the American Officers killed in action in Canada or locally were buried here. Mostly all Buffalo citizens who died during this time were also buried here. To include those killed during the burning of Buffalo. The removal of this Burial Plot to Forest Lawn was critical for Charles Clarke to win over the people and have them accept his new rural burial ground. This would be done in 1851 with success. That year the remains were removed and brought to this location to include some of the tombstones which were erected there. The obelisk, erected in honor and memory of all those removed and still standing, was erected in 1852. The following is the mention of some of the military personnel, by no means all, buried in this plot and who were removed to this location in 1851. The last burial at the Franklin Square lot may very well have been Cyrenius Chapin who died in 1838.

According to *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society Volume XVI, the Picture Book of Earlier Buffalo, Edited by Frank Severance, 1912, pg 217*, the following is written; "In October, 1836 a brick wall was built around it on the Eagle, Delaware and Church Sts. sides, at a cost of \$2,000.00 paid for by popular subscription. At that time all the graves not marked by stones or monuments, were leveled, and graded even with the general surface. Many a resting place of early residents, and soldiers of the War of 1812, was thus lost for identification." Later "The Commercial Advertiser on Oct 27, 1836 noted with regret that the leveling process spares comparatively few of the entire number in the yard and advocated marking any that might be known, and the adornment of the place with trees and shrubs". We will never know everyone who was buried there or removed here.

Benson Lossing, author of the *Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812, pgs 847-848, Published 1869*, would write the following about this lot when he visited Buffalo in August of 1860 for accounts by veterans of the War and the gravesites of those who had died and some of those buried here on this lot. He would write "On the morning of August 16, 1860, I rode out with Captain Champlin, **Stephen Champlin, Section F**, to a beautiful depository of the dead in the suburb of Buffalo, called Forest Lawn Cemetery. The ground is pleasantly undulating, is much covered with trees of the primeval forest, and is really a delightful resort during the heats of summer for those who are not saddened by the sight of graves. There is an elevated open space, within ground one hundred feet square, slightly enclosed, stands a fine monument of marble, twenty two feet in height, which was erected by the corporate authorities of Buffalo in the autumn of 1852 in commemoration of several officers of the United States Army who were engaged in the War of 1812; also of a celebrated Indian chief, and to mark the spot where the remains of over one thousand persons, which were removed from the city, lie buried. Near the monument, is a tomb of brick, bearing a recumbent slab of marble over the grave of Captain Williams, who lost his life at Fort Erie. The inscription on it is historical and briefly biographical. Southward of this is a handsomely carved slab, lying on the ground, placed there in commemoration of a Connecticut soldier killed in the battle of Niagara. Northeasterly of the monument is another slab, over the grave of Captain Wattles; and south of it is another over the grave of Captain Dox."

About Franklin Square it was written also that, from *Centennial History of Erie County, By Crisfield Johnson, pgs 263-264, Buffalo, NY 1876*, which describes the collection of the dead bodies after the British attack on Buffalo: "A day or two after the second raid the people assembled and picked up the dead bodies, and brought them to Reese's black smith shop. The number is variously stated, but the most careful account makes it forty two killed, besides some who were not found. At the shop they were laid in

rows, a ghastly display, all being frozen stiff, and most of them stripped, tomahawked and scalped. After those belonging in the vicinity had been taken away by their friends, the rest were deposited in a single large grave, in the old burying ground on Franklin Square, covered only with boards, so they could be easily examined and taken away."

Capt Alexander John Williams, Lot 51;

Capt. Williams commanded the artillery in the Northeast Bastion of Fort Erie on the night of August 14, 15 1814 during the British night attack. There was no Infantry in the Bastion at that time and this proved critical. After the cannons discharged and as the artillerymen were rolling the guns back to battery, the British led by Col. William Drummond, entered the Bastion by means of ladders from the ditch below, and drove Williams and his command down the stairs to the floor of the Fort. A port fire was burning exposing Williams's men and he sprang forward and cut it off saving his men. During this he would receive a musket ball in the stomach which would prove fatal. Lt. John Watmough, of Philadelphia, who was on the Northeast bastion, with Williams, on the night of the assault recalled in testimony included in the *Gaines Court Martial Proceedings*, that *"The enemy coming in at different points had succeeded in separating us from each other. Capt. Williams with the men attached to him was driven from the gorge of the bastion. The enemy repeatedly called out on charging to surrender, called us damn Yankees and even rascals. They called the men and repeated no quarter."*

The following are from references provided by the Library at the USMA, West Point, NY. Major J. Hindman, Capt. William's immediate commanding officer of Artillery, writes to William's father: "Sir, it is most unpleasant duty to inform you that your son the late Captain Alexander Williams fell in the assault upon Fort Erie on the morning of the 15th. He was wounded in the belly by a musket ball and expired an hour after. Regretted by the whole Army, your son, on this as on all other occasions whilst under my command behaved with the utmost gallantry, and it will alleviate the distress of his dear relatives to know that he died nobly contending the confidence of his officers, and the admiration of the General of the Army. His effects are in Buffalo With great respect yours J. Hindman, Major."

General Edmund P. Gaines, commanding at Fort Erie at the time of the assault, would write to Capt. Williams's father: *"He fell in action by a musket shot through the body nobly defending his bastion and battery. He was conveyed to my tent. Soon after the action I called to see him. He seemed to be in perfect senses, and in but little pain. He grasped my hand and in a most fervent manner, and expressed his congratulations on the victory we had obtained. He gave me a minute account of the assault on his bastion; that the enemy was thrice repulsed before they gained the bastion. He expired a short time after without a struggle or groan. The officers of his Corps particularly Lt. Cols. Hindman and Towson were very attentive to him, and after his death superintended his internment. I am dear sir, with great respect and esteem, your servant Edmund P. Gaines."*

Of Captain Williams's burial, it was written: *"he was buried in the graveyard of the Presbyterian Church in Buffalo, New York, with six or seven other officers who were killed in the action. And his body would have been removed to Philadelphia but upon taking time for this purpose, it was found that although it was well known he was one of those interred side by side, it was impossible to identify his individual grave. The ground on which he and his brother officers were laid was therefore enclosed with a handsome railing and a monument erected by his family."*

General Gaines would write to the President, either the President of the United States or the President of the Court Martial Inquiry, General Winfield Scott, *Trimble Papers Ohio Historical Society*, about the assault of the 15th, in particular the northeast bastion, Capt. Williams's command, and state: *"I was satisfied on the morning of the action and have ever since been satisfied, that if ten firm men with bayonets had been added to Captain Williams's command on the bastion the enemy would never have carried it."* Gaines went on to say: *"The artillery officers were desirous to defend the bastion without infantry. They could do no more. This Lamentable catastrophe, it is true, did proceed from an error partly attributable to the heroic spirit of the youthful Williams. I was desirous the grave of that excellent officer should preserve his memory from even a shadow of reproach. He fought and fell without reproach."* At the

Court Martial proceedings of General Edmund Gaines, Gaines Court Martial Proceedings, a Major William Trimble commanding the 19th Infantry, and present at Fort Erie on the night of the assault, was asked "Did you post any part of your Infantry in the Bastion under the command of Capt. Williams?" Answered by Trimble "No, I proposed to do it, but Capt. Williams objected to it and said he had supernumerary artillerists." He also stated "the Infantry was posted on the curtains which were considered the weakest part of the fort. The bastion was defended by artillery who were provided muskets and bayonets to resist an assault."

Captain Williams was the 53rd graduate of the US Military Academy at West Point in 1811; his father Colonel Jonathan Williams was the first Superintendent of the Academy in 1802 and was a Congressman from Philadelphia, PA. Their home was the estate known as Mount Pleasant located on the Schuylkill River in Philadelphia. Alexander volunteered for duty on the Niagara Frontier and was present from the start of the Niagara Campaign. His grave marker which lies flat was once on top of a brick base. This was sketched by author Benson Lossing when he visited the site in the 1860's while working on his book entitled "*The Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, pg 848, 1869" The inscription on this stone is sadly being weathered away. However, it reads "**Sacred to the memory of Captain Alexander John Williams First Regiment United States Artillery, son of General Jonathan and Marianne Williams, of the city of Philadelphia, who was killed in the night attack by the British at Fort Erie, August 14, 15 1814. In the midst of the conflict, a lighted port fire in front of the enemy enabled them to direct their fire with great precision upon his company. He sprang forward, cut it off with his sword and fell mortally wounded by a musket ball. He sacrificed himself to save his men. Born October 10, 1790 Died August 15, 1814. Fratri Dilecto**" Captain Williams was also a great grandnephew of Benjamin Franklin.

Captain Joseph Kinney, Lot 51;

He was an officer with the 25th Regiment and was killed at the battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814 and his body was brought back to Buffalo for burial at Franklin Square.

His grave marker reads: "*Memorial tribute to Joseph Kinney, of Norwich Connecticut, senior Captain in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, United States Army, shot through the breast at the battle of Bridgewater, July 25, 1814. To the friendship of George Coit, Esquire, his relatives are indebted for his burial at this place. Erected by a brother, July 1829.*"

In a letter, *George Howard Letter Book, Connecticut Historical Society*, written by a Captain George Howard of the 25th Regiment to his wife Sarah, dated *Buffaloe July 25, 1814* he mentions the following: "*On the morning of the 27 my Lieut Seymour arrived with a boat load of dead and wounded. Among the former I found my dear friend and companion Captain Joseph Kinney, who received a musket ball through the breast near the close of the action which terminated his existence in about 40 minutes. He was a brave soldier a sincere friend and I believe a pure Christian. On the 27 July 1814 I buried my old friend Joseph Kinney 2d Captain 25th Inf and Capt Goodrich of the 11th Regt and several others in the burial place on the flats of Buffaloe a few friends assisted and we planted the spring of Capia upon the consecrated mound.*"

Capt Howard's mention of Capt. Goodrich and others being buried at what was Franklin Square on the 27th of July 1814 may indicate that others who died in the actions of the War were buried there but no record exists. When they removed the remains from this cemetery in 1851 to Forest Lawn many unfortunates had no markers or the markers had weathered too badly for identification.

Capt. Simeon D. Wattles, Lot 51;

He was an officer with the 23rd Infantry when he was killed in action in the woods of Fort Erie on August 25, 1814. Brigadier General Edmund P. Gaines, commanding at Fort Erie would write the Secretary of War John Armstrong, *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States During the War With Great Britain in the Years of 1812, 13, 14, 15; By John Brannan, 1823, pgs 399-400*, about the day Capt. Wattles was killed. *Headquarters, Fort Erie, Upper Canada, August 26, 1814, "We keep up a smart cannonade. One of the enemy's pickets yesterday approached nearer to ours than usual. Major Brooke, officer of the day, added 100 men to our picket, attacked and drove them in with considerable loss; the*

Major brought in about 30 muskets. In this affair however, we have to lament the loss of another gallant officer, Captain Wattles of the 23rd. Our loss otherwise was inconsiderable." Cat. R. Jones, Adjutant would add with a General Order on the 26th, "Our loss, save the fall of Capt. Wattles, who was mortally wounded, and for whom we have to lament, was very inconsiderable. But the brave who fall in action will live in the hearts of our friends, and country." The inscription on his stone reads: "*In memory of Captain Simeon D. Wattles of the United States Army, who was killed in a memorable sortie of Fort Erie on August 25, 1814 AE 33 years. As a Christian, he was pious and exemplary; as a soldier brave and magnanimous; as a citizen benevolent and sincere. Sweet is the memory of the brave and Blessed the Saint who falls with hope of God's eternal rest.*"

Major Lodowick Morgan, Lot 51;

Major First Rifle Regiment; His name is on the side of the memorial Obelisk; There is no individual grave marker for Major Morgan. He was also known as "*Little Morgan*" because of his stature. He was the hero of the battle of Conjoctety Creek on August 3, 1814 when he and his command repulsed a surprise attack, by British troops, on this side of the river, at the bridge which crossed over Conjoctety Creek at Black Rock. This British attack, if successful, would have severed the supply and communication lines to Fort Erie; destroyed supplies, captured what boats there were and destroy munitions. General Drummond was to feint an attack on the American position at Fort Erie to prevent any troops being sent over to Buffalo to help. This was a huge victory for the Americans and Morgan was bestowed upon with great honors. An excerpt from Major Morgan's report, *Fort Erie, August 5th, 1814*, to General Edmund Gaines, from *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States during the War with Great Britain in the years 1812,13,14,15*, By John Brannan, 1823, pgs 383-384, reads: "*Having been stationed with the first regiment of Riflemen at Black Rock, on the evening of the 2nd, I observed the British army moving up the river on the opposite side and suspecting they might make a feint on fort Erie, with the intention of a real attack on the Buffalo side, I moved and took a position on the upper side of Conjocta Creek, and that night threw up a battery of some logs, which I found on the ground and had them torn away. After 2 o'clock the next morning my pickets from below gave me information of the landing of 9 boats full of troops half a mile below. I immediately got my men (240) in number to their quarters and patiently waited. At a quarter past four they advanced upon us, and commenced the attack, sending a party before to repair the bridge under the cover of their fire. When they had got at good rifle distance, I opened a heavy fire on them, which laid a number of them on the ground and compelled them to retire. They were continually reinforced and attempted to flank us up the creek but again they were repulsed. They appeared disposed to give up their object and retreated by throwing six boat loads of troops on Squaw Island. Their superior numbers enabled them to take their killed and wounded off the field, which we plainly saw, and observed they suffered severely. We found some of their dead thrown into the river and covered with logs and stones and some on the field. We also collected a number of muskets and accoutrements, with clothing that appeared to have been torn to bind their wounds. We took six prisoners who stated their object was to recapture General Riall with the other British prisoners and destroy the public stores deposited in Buffalo. The action continued about two and a half hours. I am happy to state they were completely foiled in their attempts.*"

After this victory he could have probably retired from the action for a while but he chose not to and reported to Fort Erie within a few days and immediately entered the woods engaging the British and their Mohawk allies in deadly combat. On August 12, 1814 in those same woods Morgan would be killed and his body returned to Buffalo for burial at the Franklin Square Burial ground.

Included in *Official Letters of the Military and Naval Officers of the United States during the War with Great Britain in the Years 1812,13,14,15*, collected and arranged by John Brannan, 1823, pg 389, is the report of General Edmund P. Gaines to the Secretary of War of the action dated *Headquarters Fort Erie August 13, 1814*. An excerpt of that report is "*It has become my painful duty to announce to you the loss of that brave and excellent officer Major Morgan, of the 1st Rifle regiment. He fell at the head of his corps, in an affair with the enemy, on the 12th instant, after a display of gallantry worthy of the corps, and meeting the gratitude of his country. I had desired him to send a detachment of from 80 to 100 men to cut off a working party, supported by a guard, of the enemy's light troops, engaged in opening an avenue for a*

battery in our rear, having directed to have his corps ready for support, in case, the enemy should be reinforced. A warm conflict ensued, in which they were forced back, but discovering additional reinforcements, and receiving my order, to fall back, on the appearance of a large force, the major gave the signal with his bugle to retire; at this moment he received a ball in his head. He was brought from the field, together with his men who were killed and wounded."

A Lieutenant Jonathan Kearsley was with Major Morgan when he fell on that day and wrote the following, *Kearsley Papers, Clements Library University of Michigan*, concerning his death. "On the 12th of August Major L. Morgan was killed. A rifle or musket ball shot obliquely from the left, struck him on the left temple and passed through his head. He fell instantly dead leaving no more gallant soldier his survivor. Major Kearsley was at his side when he fell. Major Morgan's last words were **Kearsley do not expose yourself the enemy have marked us individually and are firing at us.** The next moment he fell. They were a few paces in the advance of the chain of riflemen and acting independently. It was uniform habit never to leave upon the field a rifleman when killed or wounded. Maj. Kearsley immediately ordered two men forward to take up the body of Maj. Morgan; these both were wounded, the enemy being only forty to sixty paces distant and two others were brought forward for the same purpose; of these one was killed and the other wounded. A fifth man was ordered to the task who with Maj. Kearsley succeeded in taking off the bodies of Morgan and the Private." After this incident, in late August, 1814, Lt. Kearsley would be severely wounded during an engagement in these same woods and would have to have a leg amputated.

Benson Lossing author of *The Pictorial Fieldbook of the War of 1812*, footnote, pg 848, 1869, visited this site in August of 1860 and wrote of Morgan: "Lodowick Morgan was a Native of Maryland, and entered the Army as a second lieutenant in the rifle corps in May, 1808. He was promoted to Captain in July, 1811 and to Major in January, 1814. He was a very efficient officer, and received the highest praise for his conduct in repelling the British invasion near Black Rock on the 3rd of August, 1814. He was killed in a skirmish before Fort Erie on the 12th of the same month."

Farmer's Brother: Ho-Na-Ye-Was, Lot 51;

He was a loyal friend of the American army during the War of 1812 and Erastus Granger. It was said that the plan Lieut. Jesse Elliott USN adopted, to capture the British Schooners *Caledonia* and *Detroit* as they were anchored off of Fort Erie on October 9, 1812, was suggested to him by Farmer's Brother pointing out to Elliott their vulnerability, cargo and importance. Written in *Perry's Victory Centenary 1916 compiled by George D. Emerson*, pg 265, it states "The attention of Lt. Elliott was called to these two vessels by a venerable Seneca Indian, Farmer's Brother, then eighty years of age but in earlier life a stalwart war chief, who suggested that they would make valuable additions to the proposed fleet."

From a newspaper article, *Helped Perry with his Victory, Buffalo Express December 29, 1912* it is written that "On the suggestion of Farmer's Brother, that wise old Seneca, then 80 years old, Elliott made plans to capture them." From the same reference it is written that: After this he was approached by Elliott and consulted with about building a shipyard at Conjockey to construct Perry's fleet. Farmers Brother along with James Rough, Daniel Dobbins, and James Sloan opposed such a project. This weighed heavily in Elliott's decision to move the ship building efforts to Erie, PA.

He was active with Granger and the US Army from July 11, 1813 through the battle of Lundy's Lane July 25, 1814 and possibly even after. On July 11, 1813 he responded with Erastus Granger, with 30 warriors, to engage the invading British at Black Rock and drove them back to Canada. He was eighty some years of age at this time. On *January 10, 1852 the Commercial Advertiser* would write an article entitled Farmers Brother. It was written "he possessed, in the highest degree, the confidence of General Porter, under whose command the Indians were enrolled and under whose eye his services were rendered. In a letter dated July 13, 1813 in which the General gave an account of the attack by the British on Black Rock, in repelling which the Indians were conspicuous, he says It is impossible to do justice to the gallantry of the Indians who were led on by their favorite old warrior," *The Farmers Brother*." There was another article, 1879, source unreadable, which refers to Farmers Brother "that faithful friend of our fathers, who waded out into the Niagara River in his eagerness to have another shot at the retreating British." This incident most probable took place during this battle at Black Rock.

Another incident involving him is as follows written in *The History of Buffalo and Erie County, 1620-1884, Volume II*, pg 71, by H. Perry Smith 1884: "On the 31st of July 1814, a Chippawa Indian who claimed to be a deserter came across the river and entered upon the village of Buffalo which still lay in ruins. He mingled with some Senecas and shared a bottle of whiskey with them. The Senecas began to tell of the number of red coats and British Indians they had slain at the Battle of Chippawa. The visitor began to tell of how many Yankees and Yankee Indians he had killed mentioning among them the noted chief and friend of Farmers Brother "Twenty Canoes". Farmers Brother was at Landon's Tavern at the bedside of his friend Captain William Worth, an Aide to General Scott, who was recovering from his wounds suffered at the battle of Lundy's Lane. Fort Worth Texas is named after this particular Capt. Worth. When the Chippawa boasted about Killing Twenty Canoes the Senecas denounced him as a spy. The conversation was now overheard by Farmers Brother who came out of the tavern and once informed of the facts grabbed his war club and struck the Chippawa down. The Chippawa was then challenged to accept his due punishment and returned to Farmers Brother who now told him that "Here are my rifle, my tomahawk, and my scalping knife; by which will you die?" The Chippawa chose the rifle. Farmers Brother then asked him where he wanted to get shot. The victim placed his hand over his heart and Farmers Brother then proceeded to shoot him there as the Chippawa was lying down beside the wall of burned building. Four young Senecas then removed the body to the edge of the woods some distance east of Main St."

Farmer's Brother died on March 2, 1815 and was buried with full military honors in the old Franklin Square lot. It was written to have been the largest funeral procession that had ever been witnessed in Buffalo up to that time.

Prior to the War of 1812, Farmer's Brother was involved in the attack at Devils Hole involving a British supply convoy where most of the British were killed. According to the *Commercial Advertiser*, March 31, 1851 "Farmer's Brother was the leader of the Seneca's on that occasion and no doubt played a conspicuous part." Also, according to *History of Buffalo By William Ketchum, Volume II, 1864 pg 111*, the following is written about other engagements "It is not unlikely that he and Corn Planter were both engaged in that expedition, as well as those of Cherry Valley and Wyoming at a later period."

SECTION O UNMARKED CIVIL WAR GRAVES

Buried here are resting places of 12 CW veterans who died at Buffalo General Hospital during the Civil War. Some of them were from the New England States and after being wounded at the siege of Port Hudson, were enroute back there but because of their wounds they were removed from the train and taken to Buffalo General Hospital for treatment. Their wounds or symptoms proved to be too much and they expired. Until now, their graves were unmarked. There are 12 new upright markers identifying these unfortunates and they are not unmarked or unknown anymore.

SECTION BB

Sarah Lovejoy, Lot 35;

She was the wife of Joshua, and mother of Henry. The Lovejoy residence, at the time of the burning of Buffalo was located on Van Staphorst St., Main Street today, identified as 465 Main Street, and according to *Historic Buffalo, Erie Bicentennial Commission, 1974*, this was a marked site meaning there may have been a historical plaque located there at some time. Her home was attacked by British Indians and Mrs. Lovejoy was killed by the attacking Indian allies of the British.

At this location, on the large stone the inscription of Sarah's demise reads "Killed by the Indians at the Burning of Buffalo December 30, 1813." However, some 60 miles east of Buffalo at the Mumford Rural Cemetery, in Caledonia, NY a stone in the Judge W.H. Smith family plot, near the road, has the inscription "Sarah Johnson wife of Joshua Lovejoy Born Oct. 21, 1771, was killed by the Indians at the Burning of Buffalo Dec. 30, 1813." So where is she?

Joshua Lovejoy, Lot 35;

He was the husband of Sarah who was at Black Rock fighting the British during the British attack on Buffalo and had not made it home in time. **Henry Lovejoy** was the 12 year old son of Joshua and Sarah Lovejoy. Henry had fought the British on July 11, 1813 at Black Rock. It was written of him in *Flames Across the Border, 1813-1814, third printing 1983, By Pierre Berton, pg 264*, about this day that "during Bishopp's raid on Black Rock he carried a musket bigger than himself."

SECTION DD**Lt. Col. Michael Wiedrich, Battery I, First NY Light Artillery, Lot 17;**

Col. Wiedrich organized a battery, known as "Wiedrich's Battery" crewed largely by Germans, many of them from Lancaster, NY. Among the countless battles that the battery participated in, it was at Gettysburg that they fought the hardest, suffered most and earned the glory of being known as one of the best outfits that fought the war. He was seriously wounded by a gunshot wound at Five Forks, VA and discharged as a result of this wound. He was cited for gallantry at the Weldon RR. Battle.

SECTION 40**Girard Miller, Buffalo Soldier, SG 2632, unmarked;**

Girard Miller was a Buffalo Soldier, rank first Sergeant, who was assigned to Troop H, Tenth Cavalry and was stationed at Fort Davis, Texas. He served with this unit from 1881-1886 during the Indian Insurrection. He was discharged at Fort Apache, Arizona on November 22, 1886. According to Mr. Miller's pension application, he was engaged in action during 1885-86, at which time his horse was killed and fell on him and broke Mr. Miller's left leg below the knee; left arm wrenched and left eye injured.

Mary J. Dover, Lot 1147;

Mrs. Dover was very active in the Ladies GAR group at the time. Inscribed on her marker is the following: "In memory of Mary J. Dover who founded the first circle of ladies GAR in Buffalo August 16, 1893, Dedicated by the Ladies GAR." Mrs. Dover died on December 16, 1925.

SECTION 40**Rev. Henry Durham, Chaplain, 3rd North Carolina Infantry; Lot 1515;**

Rev. Henry Durham Sr., was commissioned a Chaplain of the 3rd North Carolina Infantry on July 13, 1898 during the Spanish American War. He was mustered out in February 1899. He would have been only 18 years of age when he was commissioned. The upright gravestone is that which was issued by the Government for Spanish American War Veterans. On the marker in front, the following is inscribed: **"1922 Builder of the second black church in Buffalo St. Luke's A.M.E. Zion church 174 East Eagle Street. Name changed in 1958 to Henry Durham Memorial A.M.E. Zion Church. Marker set March 31, 1996."**

SECTION Z**Jerome Brock, US Navy Lieutenant Commander of LST (Landing Ship for Tanks) Lot 500;**

According to the obituary for Jerome Brock, *Buffalo News, December 24, 1994*, "While a Lieutenant Commander in the Mediterranean during World War II, Brock landed a 328 foot LST on Italian soil under heavy German bombardment. His ship took five direct hits landing 200 soldiers. Brock was among the wounded and was awarded the Purple Heart. He later was cited in historian Samuel Eliot Morrison's Book "US Naval operations in World War II. Brock's report of the incident was classified for many years because it contained his recommendations, later adopted by the Navy, for minimizing future LST casualties."

SECTION 37

Landen L. McCall, Sr. Rev., Lot 478;

Rev. McCall was a World War II veteran of the Army Air Force. He served in the Philippines with the Tuskegee Airmen. Before the US military was fully integrated in 1948, it was the only military program that trained African American men in fighter pilots and bombers.

SERENITY MASOLEUM

Sgt. Henry J. Script, 3rd Army, Tier D, Alcove 9

According to the obituary of Sgt. Henry J. Script, June 1, 2006, Buffalo News, He served as a sergeant in the 3rd Army under General George S. Patton during World War II. His unit was the first to enter Dachau, a Nazi concentration camp where he was presented with a Polish national flag a prisoner had hidden from the guards.

OAKWOOD MASOLEUM

Stanley Lesniewski, US Army, Center Gallery Row 118 Tier B

Stanley Lesniewski was in Europe during World War II and was a prisoner of war in Austria. He once told his family that a farmer told him that they were going to be liberated the next day because American tanks were just a hill away. Mr. Lesniewski remembered doubting that would be true. However, it was. The next day American troops liberated the prisoners of war in that camp.

ROSEWOOD MASOLEUM

Marjorie Lovejoy, WAVES, East Atrium Tier D Row 200

Marjorie Lovejoy's first husband was killed at the battle of Guadalcanal in 1942. Determined to take his place in the War effort, she joined the WAVES in 1943. She was trained as an Air Traffic Controller which she worked as after the war at the Buffalo airport being one of the first woman controllers in the country. In 1996 she was the oldest female air traffic controller in the country still working. She was very active in veteran's affairs after the war and she was the first woman commander of the Milton J. Brounshidle American Legion Post 205 in the Town of Tonawanda

BIRCHWOOD MASOLEUM

Corporal Thomas J. Mogavero, 152nd Infantry, Lot SE Gallery Tier G row 180

Cpl Thomas Mogavero, according to his obituary, was a decorated veteran of the U.S. Army in World War II. He was awarded the Purple Heart during the battle of New Guinea; he was awarded may ribbons of valor with two Bronze Stars.

SECTION 26

Lieut. Charles H. Hyde Jr. U.S.M.C.R. lot 357;

Inscribed on his headstone "Killed in Action Sept.17, 1942."

SECTION 31

Leeland Jones Sr., Lot 181;

Leland Jones was a World War I veteran and was a founder of the Jesse Clipper Post 430 American Legion, which was named after Jesse Clipper, an African American soldier of World War I, who died in France. He was also associated with the Veteran's Affairs Committee of Erie County of which he was a Supervisor of the 5th Ward.

Capt. Melcor B. Mason, US Army 307th Infantry, Lot 146;

Capt. Mason was killed in action on 10/13/1918 at the Argonne Forest in France. He was initially buried there and removed to this location, his family lot, on 9/12/1921.

SECTION 26

Sgt. Frank F. Holtz, Co. C, 307 Infantry Lot 428;

Sgt. Frank Holtz died from the wounds he received on October 9, 1918 at Argonne during World War I. During this action he was cited for extraordinary heroism and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The roadside urn makes mention of this.

The following is from a footnote from the book entitled *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War 1914-1919*, compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 246: "A popular Buffalo boy, a member of the 307th Infantry, Sgt Frank Holtz whose house was in Humboldt Pkwy, near Main Street, gave his life in an effort to relieve the "Lost Battalion. The story of that heroic endeavor is told in a letter from Capt. R.M. Shields of the 307th Infantry to the boy's father: Sergeant Holtz took part in a battalion attack on a Boche barbed wire position in difficult woods in the hear to the Argonne forest in an attack aimed to relieve the battalion of the 308th which was cut off by the Boche and had been marooned a kilo ahead of us in a valley for two or three days. Sergeant Holtz was wounded about October 4, 1918. About Holtz, himself I can say nothing but praise. He was an excellent soldier and a fearless one. He was promoted sergeant from private and later made platoon sergeant. Nothing that I can say, of course, can relieve your grief in losing him. He gave up his life like a soldier." From Washington June 4, 1919 Associated Press. The Distinguished Service Cross has been awarded by General Pershing to the late Sergeant Frank F. Holtz of 207 Humboldt Pkwy Buffalo, who died from wounds received in action. The award was made for extraordinary heroism in action near Moulin de Charlavaux, France October 4, 1918. In announcing the award today, the War department said His platoon held up and cut off from the remainder of the company, he volunteered to establish liaison and summon reinforcements after several runners had been killed or captured in the attempt. Passing through intense artillery and machine gun fire, he carried word to his company commander, but was mortally wounded while returning to his platoon."

Manton O. Anderson, 1st Mass. Light Artillery, Civil War, Lot 419;

According to his obituary, *Buffalo Express*, January 6, 192, "Manton O. Anderson was born in Wilkinsonville, Mass. During the first year of the Civil War he tried to enlist four times in the Union Army but was rejected because of his age. During the last year of the war, at the age of seventeen, he was accepted into the 1st Mass Light Artillery. He was the only one of his company destined to return. In the attack on Fortress Monroe, he was captured by the enemy and for nine months languished in prison, first at Andersonville and later at Florence. He returned home almost a physical wreck, weighing 61 pounds in his army coat. His father carried him from the station to his home in his arms."

Manton Anderson would live and go on to become a Doctor and find his way to buffalo where he became a very popular Doctor with a tremendous disposition. He died on January 3, 1924

Florence Trank, Lot 381;

Ms. Trank was a Red Cross Nurse who died of disease at Haure, France during World War I.

To mention at this point as interest to fill in while riding

Also, Buffalo has a hero worthy of mention and that is

Lieut. Col. Matt Urban (Urbanowicz)

Col. Urban was born in Buffalo, NY on August 25, 1919 in buffalo, New York. After graduation from Cornell University with a degree in history, he was appointed a 2nd Lieut. at Fort Benning, GA. He was the recipient of 29 U.S. French, and Belgian military decorations, making him one of the most decorated American soldiers in history. His awards include the Medal of Honor, two Silver Stars, Legion of Merit, three Bronze Stars, seven Purple hearts, French War Cross with Silver Star. He distinguished himself by a series of bold, heroic actions exemplified by outstanding combat leadership, personal bravery, and tenacious devotion to duty. He appeared to be unstoppable leading the German soldiers to nickname him the "Ghost." In June, 2008 a monument was erected in honor of Col. Urban and is located in front of the Edward A. Rath County Office Building. Col. Urban would pass away on March 4, 1995, age 75 years in Holland Michigan. He is buried in Arlington National Cemetery.

Of interest also is

Thomas H. Jones a sculptor, born in Buffalo, was one of the two designers of the winning plan for the completion of the Unknown Soldier's Tomb in Arlington National Cemetery. Tom Jones, as he was known here, was a student in the Art School at Albright Art Gallery. While there he won the prestigious Prix de Rome honor. The other designer who assisted Tom Jones with the final plans was Lorimer Rich an architect from New York. There were a total of seventy three designs submitted. Mr. Jones also designed the bust of General U.S. Grant in the Hall of Fame in New York city. This information is from the Buffalo News December 12, 1928.

SECTION 27

Lieutenant Sidney Wertimer, 24th Aero Squadron, Lot 339 ½;

Lieut. Sidney Wertimer was a pilot in the 24th Aero Squadron. According to History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War 1914-1919, Compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 311, "Lieutenant Sidney Wertimer of Buffalo served with the 24th Aero Squadron and was engaged in a good deal of reconnaissance work, being detailed as along distance photographer and observer working back of the German lines to determine their position, and came back sometimes with several Boche planes close to his heels."

Loretta M. Hunt Nurse Army Nurse Corps., Lot 430;

Ms. Hunt was an Army nurse during World War I.

SECTION 26

Lieut. Harry Crosby, Co. L. 308th Infantry; Lot 110;

According to the Buffalo News, January 7, 2008 it states that "Crosby died September 29, 1918 as his platoon was charging a German machine gun nest breaching the Hindenburg line near Le Catelet, France. Initially buried in France, Crosby's remains were brought back to this area in 1921 and reburied here at

Forest Lawn. His gravesite is marked by a simple gravestone, as well as a large urn commemorating his military service." The inscription on the urn reads 1st Lieut. Harry E. Crosby Co. L 108th Infantry Killed in action at Bony France in defense of democracy Sept 29, 1918 aged 39 years

Pvt George B. Wilhelm, Co. A, 4th Infantry Lot 81;

Pvt. George Wilhelm was killed in action October 12, 1918, in the Argonne Forest, France.

SECTION 29

Pvt. Frank Mills, Company I, 308th Infantry, Lot SG 2142;

Pvt. Mills was made prisoner by the Germans during World War I. He died on November 2, 1918, while in captivity and his remains were brought back to Buffalo, NY on October 18, 1921 and he was buried here.

Corporal David S. Buchanan, Co. E 311th Infantry, Lot 2118;

Corporal Buchanan was killed in action on October 16, 1918 at Chevieres during World War I. His remains were brought from France to Buffalo and buried here on October 11, 1921. The following excerpt is from *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War, 1914-1919, Compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 277*; "David S. Buchanan was one of the first Buffalo men in the 78th division killed after that division had relieved the 77th. He was a member of E Company, 311th Infantry, and while advancing with his company at Chevieres on the 16th of October, was shot through the stomach with machine gun bullets. Private Norman Woelfel of 890 Broadway was near when Buchanan fell, but he said his comrade died before he could bring him first aid."

SECTION 28

Pvt. Lester Bergman, United States Marine Corps, Lot 3396;

Pvt. Lester Bergman is cited for his bravery during World War I. According to *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War, Compiled By Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, footnote pg 183* "Three Buffalo boys, privates in Marine Corps Frank J. Barcsykowski, Lester Bergman, and George M. Ebel Jr., played a prominent parting the Battle of Belleau Wood in France recently, having a hand in the capture of a Maxim gun, 23 machine guns and 170 Huns. Bergman was one of a party of ten who captured the Germans who were making a flank attack on the trench occupied by the Americans." This citation for bravery would enable Lester Bergman to apply for the Silver Star, which was created in 1932, and which was awarded to him for his actions. Lester Bergman died in 1958.

SECTION 29

Raymond McKnight, I Company, 108th Infantry, Lot SG 2056;

The *History of Buffalo and Erie County 1914-1915, Compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 262*, mentions the following regarding Pvt. McKnight: "On the morning of September 29th, Raymond McKnight of I Company received a machine gun bullet in the shin, but did not get off the field till evening. He had crawled to the protection of a shell hole, but while laying there gas shells were falling around him and the gas filled up his lungs. As boys were passing him to the front they reported that he was full of smiles and shouted "Go Get 'em." Shortly after he reached the hospital, pneumonia set in and caused his death." Pvt. McKnight's remains were brought here from France and buried here on July 30, 1921.

Corporal Edward L. Haywood, Co. C, 108th Infantry, Lot 2012;

Corporal Haywood was killed in action on October 17, 1918 at St. Souplet, France during World War I. His remains were brought from France and reburied here on April 14, 1921.

Harry H. Geblein, Lot 2013;

Harry H. Geblein was killed in France on 10/17/1918. His remains were brought from France on April 11, 1921 and reburied here next to Cpl Haywood who was killed in action on the same day.

NOTE Notice the two gravestones for these fallen soldiers. They appear to be of the old World War I style and unfortunately they are unreadable.

Pvt. Martin Saar. Co. B 308th Machine Gun Battalion, Lot 2092;

Pvt. Saar was killed in action on September 25, 1918 at Jaulny during World War I. The following was written in *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War 1914-1919, Compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 228* "Martin Saar, Private, Company B, 308th Machine Gun Battalion, was killed by shrapnel on September 25th at about 5:10 AM near Jaulny. Saar was asleep in his shelter after being relieved from his gun position, when a shell exploded in his immediate vicinity, killing him instantly." Pvt. Saar's remains were removed from France and brought back here to be buried on 7/30/1921.

Pvt. William A. Findlay, Co. C, 108th Infantry, Lot 1980;

Pvt. Findlay was killed in action on September 29, 1918 at the Hindenburg Line during World War I. His ashes were brought back from France to be buried here on March 24, 1921.

Charles Hoppel 1898-1918. U.S. Marine SG 1327;

Charles Hoppel died of Influenza at Davis island Barracks on 11/7/1918, four days before the Armistice.

Pvt. George E Schrader Signal School Camp Gordon Georgia. SG 1336;

Pvt Schrader Died of Disease, while in training, on 10/10/1918.

GUNNERY SGT Willie James Robinson, SG 275A;

Viet Nam and Persian Gulf War veteran

SECTION 28

Charles M. Baynes, U.S. Army Infantryman, World War I, Lot 725;

According to the obituary of Charles M. Baynes, *Buffalo News, January 24, 1995*, "He joined the army in World War I, serving as an Infantryman in France. Baynes was wounded in action during the battle of the Hindenburg Line and received a Purple Heart. In 1993, Baynes was recognized with other surviving World War I veterans with a special Commemorative Medal."

Section 28V

Lucille Cultrara, Women's Army Corps, WWII; Lot 148;

Lucille Cultrara joined the US Army in 1942 first as a member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps and then was inducted in to the Women's Army Corps. She served overseas during the war. For many years after the war she was active in many veterans groups.

John C. Gidney, US Army, World War II, Lot 136;

According to his obituary, *Buffalo News, December 30, 1994* he was an Army veteran of World War II and was a prisoner of war. He received five Bronze Stars; the American Theater Ribbon and a Victory Medal.

SECTION 28T

Andrew O. Boyd, US Army 82nd Airborne, Lot 15;

Andrew Boyd served as a paratrooper with the 82nd Airborne during the Korean War. He received two Bronze Stars for his actions during the war.

SECTION 19 ACROSS FROM RESIDENCE

Sgt Wilbur Curry, 1st Cavalry Brigade, 7th Cavalry Division, Lot 14 #93;

Sgt. Wilbur Curry was known as "Chief" to his fellow soldiers and "Sonny" to his family. He was a career soldier, 17 years in the Army, who saw duty in Korea. He was known as the best machine gunner in the 15,000 man division. He was killed during, what many call, the first major battle of the Viet Nam War, November 1965, Ia Drang Valley. Here, four Hundred American soldiers initially engaging 4,000 North Vietnamese Regulars. The battle would rage for days. Sgt. Curry would be killed according to accounts, while attempting to rescue a lost platoon. He was respected by all for his leadership, experience, and dedication to duty. His brother Marvin, a career Navy veteran, established a shrine in his home on the Cattaraugus Reservation dedicated to his brother. It not included Wilbur's medals and honors, but also a vial of soil from the ground of the battle. In 2002 a movie was made about this battle, based on the book "We Were Soldiers" by retired General Hal Moore and correspondent Joe Galloway. General Hal Moore, who was present at the battle, had returned to the location in 1997. Later, at a Cavalry reunion he met Marvin Curry and gave to him the soil from the ground where his brother died. Marvin had asked him for some and he just so happened had some with him that he had collected from Landing Zone XRAY where his brother died. When it was all over, 234 American soldiers were dead, 79 in the initial battle, another 155 in a subsequent ambush and reports of 1,300 to 3000 NVA dead. At the end of the movie there is a scene of General Moore, played by Mel Gibson, going to the Wall, the Viet Nam Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC. When the camera glides over the names of the war dead on the monument, it starts by focusing in on the name Wilbur Curry Jr.

There was one other soldier from WNY who was killed during this action and that was Gilbert M. Nicklas from Lewiston, NY. He is not buried here.

The above information was from a Buffalo News story dated March 11, 2002. Also, Marvin Curry explained that the reason he requested the soil was that it completed the cycle of life for his fallen brother. This was told in person.

This particular section includes 45 of the 49 soldiers who were killed during the Viet Nam War that are buried here. There is one cenotaph for a marine who was MIA and is now presumably dead.

MAIN STREET AREA

Flint Hill According to *Publications Buffalo Historical Society, Volume XXVI, footnote, pg 181, The William Hodge Papers, 1922*, "The name Flint Hill was applied to the region between the Chapin farmhouse and Scajaquada Creek. Col. William W. Chapin's father Daniel Chapin had built his log house in 1807 at what is now the southwest corner of Main St. and Jewett Parkway."

According to *Publications Buffalo Historical Society, Volume I, 1879 Buffalo Cemeteries by William Hodge, Soldier's Burial Places, The Grave in the Park Meadow, pgs 66-68*, the following description of this area and why it is so named is written as "Gen Smyth's Regulars were encamped in the fall and winter of 1812 on Flint Hill. Its name was derived from the fact that the rock here and in the region round about comes very near to the surface, and even frequently crops out above it."

Another reference of the troops encamped here at Flint Hill is from the *Publications of the Buffalo Historical Society, Volume IV, 1896, The Adventures and Enterprises of Elijah Efner, pgs 46-47*. Elijah

Efner writes that *"There were some Pennsylvania troops where Delaware Street now is, south of Ferry Street, and the U. S. regular Infantry were at Flint Hill on the Granger Farm. It was Smyth's Brigade."*

In September 1812, General Alexander Smyth marched into Buffalo with the intentions of invading Canada from Buffalo and Black Rock. He had no intentions of joining the American Force assembling at Lewiston to invade Canada from that point. Although some of his troops would take part on October 13, 1812 with the Battle of Queenston. Smyth's army, and those to follow, would encamp on Flint Hill at that time. Flint Hill was so named because of the abundance of flint rock, which cropped out, and made it a dry and desirable place to camp. Smyth's army was in terrible shape on its arrival here and even this so-called desirable place would not help for what was to come. On Smyth's coattails or maybe it was all ready imbedded in the area, by some of the deaths already mentioned in this text, was a terrible scourge which would show no mercy to either troops or civilians of the Niagara Frontier. What made this even worse was that no one knew what it was or how to cure it. It was described as a *"dreadful contagion"* with symptoms of respiratory failure, head pain, dysentery, and measles creating an incredible suffering and usually ending ones misery in a few days. Also complicating any type of care or attention to it was the lack of medical supplies in general and constant casualties which were being suffered from the artillery exchanges which would be conducted between the batteries on each side of the river. After Smyth's failed attempts to invade Canada, some of the troops retired to Williamsville but many stayed encamped on Flint Hill for the winter and they would suffer even more from this plague. There were hundreds of desertions from the Regiments along the whole line of the Niagara Frontier as a result of the poor conditions; the scourge, and the poor leadership of General Alexander Smyth. Smyth would finally leave Buffalo on December 17, 1812, luckily because it was written in, *Municipality of Buffalo, New York A History 1720-1923, By Henry Wayland Hill, pg 133, 1923, that "so great was the feeling against him that for some time his person was in danger, and he was more than once fired at when he left his tent."*

August 2, 1814, According to *Documentary History of the Campaign on the Niagara Frontier in 1814, Edited for the Lundy' Lane Historical Society by Capt. Ernest Cruikshank, Part I, page 118,* In a "Secret" order from Lt. Col. J. Harvey, Aide to British General Gordon Drummond, to Maj. General Conran, dated *Headquarters August 2, 1814,* the following is an excerpt of the orders of the British attack on Black Rock on August 3, 1814. *"The force will embark at 10 o'clock as near to Frenchman's Creek as may be considered prudent. It is desirable to land it as near the foot of Squaw Island as possible. Proper pilots will be put into the boats, and guides will be sent to conduct the columns, which is to proceed with all possible silence and secrecy by the right bank of Conguichity Creek to gain the road leading upon the 11 Mile Creek from Buffalo, which place is to be the first attacked and destroyed and the boats and craft (if any) seized."*

Note: If this operation was successful, this would have put the British invaders at what is today Main Street, where Conjockety Creek flows under and from where they would have begun their assault on the Village. At that time there was a bridge there, and Main Street was known then as 11 mile Creek Road because it was approximately 11 miles from the mouth of Buffalo Creek to Williamsville. I am sure they would have left a post there to secure the bridge and their backside. Also this would have put the British troops practically on the doorstep of Erastus Granger's house. This was the main East West road to and from Buffalo. Also note how Harvey butchered the spelling of the creek

Note: On the Northwest corner of Main Street and Humboldt Parkway, in the city of Buffalo, is a Historical marker entitled Flint Hill Encampment 1812 which recognizes General Smyth's encampment which was established on Flint Hill, on the Granger Farm in anticipation of an invasion of Canada by the American Army. It also mentions the devastating epidemic which ravaged their camp and the Niagara Frontier during that terrible winter of 1812-13 and the burials of those that died. It was erected by the Parkside Community Association and Sister's Hospital in 2000.

Erastus Granger's home

It was located, near where the creek, north side, and Main St. are. He purchased this property in 1806 from Capt. William Johnson.

This area, near the creek, was the location of many Seneca Councils among the mighty oaks. It was at this location that those involved in removing the remains of the Seneca chiefs from the Reservation Cemetery in South Buffalo to Forest Lawn Cemetery had preferred the remains to be interred. This was the site of many councils attended by them. In September 1812, the Granger home would be the headquarters for Brig. General Alexander Smyth and his staff till December when General Smyth would leave. *An American prisoner of War David Harvey would tell his British captors that the Americans have "about 3,000 troops one mile and a half in the rear of Black Rock at a place called Judge Granger's where the General and his aides live."* Of the conditions he would further state that *"their camp is unhealthy; that they die from 8-9 daily; that the place of burial is about 50 rods in back of the camp and that two acres are covered with the dead. The doctors say the disease is as bad as the plague"*. Other accounts of activity towards Smyth, here at Grangers, is *"During Tuesday night different parties came to Judge Granger's where he had lodged and swore they would have him dead or alive; \$1,500.00 is said to be offered for his head, and he is no more seen."* Also, *"General Smyth has been shot at and burned and buried in effigy."* Also, it was here on July 10, 1813 where the Seneca's assembled to protect Erastus Granger and prepare for a battle on the following day. As mentioned earlier, it was from here where they would leave and engage the British on July 11, 1813, representing the first time Native Americans participated in the war on the side of the Americans.

SECTION 28V

Alphonso Johnson, US army paratrooper, 555th Airborne, Lot 799;

Alphonso Johnson served during World War II, in the US Army's first African American airborne company. He was born in Harlem and joined the Army in 1942. He was a Cavalryman and then picked for the 555th Paratrooper Unit known as the "triple nickel".

NOTE: THESE VETERANS SECTIONS WERE BEGUN TO BE PURCHASED BY ERIE COUNTY IN 1926, FOR SPANISH AMERICAN WAR VETS THROUGH 1972 FOR VETERANS FROM WORLD WAR I, WORLD WAR II, KOREA AND VIETNAM

SECTION 19

Sgt. John Bilitzki, Company A, 108th Infantry, Lot 6-A Grave# 1201;

According to *Men of Valor of Buffalo and Erie County, 1929*, Sgt. John Bilitzki, General Order No. 26, War Dept., 1919 was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for his gallant actions east of Ronssoy, France September 29, 1918. The citation reads: *"During the operation against the Hindenburg line, Sgt. Bilitzki, although twice wounded, refused to leave the field, but remained with his platoon, exhibiting magnificent courage and bravery, until he was wounded a third time. His devotion to duty set a splendid example to the men of his company."*

Johnson C. Wells, Fighter Pilot Lot 8 # 4;

Johnson C. Wells died as a result of an accident while training to be a fighter pilot during World War II, at New Baltimore, MD in 1943.

Dorothy Crandall, RN 23rd General Hospital; Grave No 204;

Mathilda Roberts, Nurse, Army Nurse, World War I Lot 7A #64;

Section 19 World War I

Dr. Henry Adsit, Lot 2, Grave 193;

Dr. Henry Adsit was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism. According to his obituary, *Buffalo News*, February 8, 1935 it reads "When his platoon became pocketed by enemy machine guns, he personally went forward and by the use of grenades and his pistol made possible the holding of his position, according to the official citation." It also listed the following citation "*On October 13, 1918, at an attack at Hale Manneresse Capt. Adsit, after having been severely wounded by a shell, the other officers of his company having been killed or wounded, had himself carried forward to the objective with the advance, and saw personally to the placing of his machine guns in the most advantageous position, though he had been again wounded by a machine gun bullet during the advance.*" Although a Doctor, he served with the 105th Machine gun Battalion in France. Later in the war, he would be sent home when a shell dropped into a shell hole in which he and six squad leaders were standing during the Selle River battle. Five of the seven men in the hole were killed outright. He was the first commander of the Greater Buffalo Chapter of the Disabled American Veterans.

Mina Ross, U.S.Army Nurse Corps. Grave #86;

Ms. Ross was a member of the Nurse Corps during World War I.

Mabel Garwood, U.S.Army Nurse Corps, Grave #32;

Ms. Garwood was a member of the U.S. Army Nurse Corps during World War I.

Edna Reese, U. S. Nurse Corps, Grave #31;

Ms. Reese was a member of the U. S. Nurse Corps during World War I.

Note: The graves of these Women Vets are located on the ends of the last three rows.

SECTION 19 Spanish American War Lot

Frederick Gustave (Gus) Nowka, Lot 3, Grave 219;

He was a Rough Rider and was with Theodore Roosevelt as he charged up San Juan Hill. After the War he was the personal trainer of the future President. With Theodore Roosevelt he would hike, and provide the physical exercise schedule for the president. He was with the Vice President in the Adirondacks when he was notified that President McKinley had passed on September 14, 1901 in Buffalo, NY. He stood next to President Roosevelt when he took the oath of office at the Wilcox Mansion.

Anthony Gavin, Lot 3, Grave 202;

Anthony Gavin was an Indian fighter during the 1870's and 80's. In an interview with Mr. Gavin, the Buffalo Times on May 17, 1933 wrote that in 1876, he was a member of the 22nd Infantry which was in pursuit of Sitting Bull after the Little Big Horn affair. His unit was attacked by Sitting Bull and his warriors at the Powder River however, they were able to drive them off. Later, they again would be attacked by Sitting Bull at the Tongue river leaving hundreds of the attackers dead. Gradually they were breaking up Sitting Bull's forces. The third and last battle with Sitting bull occurred at Mussel Shell North Dakota where again Sitting Bull was defeated.

The News wrote on July 20, 1942 that When the Spanish American War broke out Mr. Gavin was off to San Antonio to join the Rough riders. He also was with Theodore Roosevelt as he charged up San Juan Hill. He became a close friend to Roosevelt and whenever Theodore Roosevelt came to Buffalo, after the war, he asked "Where's Tony". Mr. Gavin would ride in Teddy Roosevelt's car and he received heart warming letters from the former President; tickets to state occasions, even invitations to Roosevelt weddings.

SECTION 18

SP/5 Thomas H. Heppel Sr., 520th Transport and Helicopter Support, Viet Nam, SG 500;

Thomas Heppel served in Korea in 1964 and then took flight crew chief training in Georgia. He was sent to Viet Nam in 1966. He was awarded two Bronze Stars and numerous other decorations. He was discharged in 1965. Thomas Heppel did not stop there. After his service he joined VFW Post 2429 and then later transferring to Post 2472 in Kenmore, NY. He was the National Deputy Chief of Staff for the VFW; he helped establish new VFW posts; he was Erie County VFW Commander; he was all state commander on VFW in 1991-92. He never stopped going. He wanted everyone to know about the VFW and the benefits for members that so many did not know about. The VFW was his life. He was married on Veteran's Day and he died on Veteran's Day.

1st Lieutenant Nora Leak, Army Nurse Corps, Lot 326;

Lt. Nora Leak was a member of the US Army Nurse Corps during World War II.

Tech Sgt Charles N. Cawl, US Army Air Corps WW II, Lot 350;

Tech Sgt Charles Cawl was the recipient of the Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal with 12 oak leave clusters. This is inscribed on the gravestone.

Tech Sgt George E Moineau, US Army Lot 82;

Inscribed on his gravestone is the note that he was awarded the Silver Star, for gallantry, and Purple Heart, for his actions during World War II.

Louise A. Madsen, Army Nurse Corps, Jane Delano Post 870, Lot 274;

Inscribed on this stone is Army Nurse Corps, Jane Delano Post, and adjacent stone reads Louise Madsen, 1861-1935

SECTION 14, GAR LOT

This lot was dedicated on Memorial Day, May 30, 1905. There are 514 civil war burials here, the last being George Howard who died on September 14, 1942. There are 15 African American veterans of the civil war buried in this lot also. Two of whom, **James H. Wilson, grave #139, and John H. Dover, grave# 509,** participated at the assault of Fort Wagner with the Mass, 54th.

George W. Schmal, Blacksmith, Company M, 24th NY Cavalry; Grave# 460;

George Schmal received the Medal of Honor for the capture of a Confederate flag in action at Paine's Crossroads, VA, on April 5, 1865, just four days before the war ended. He died on August 4, 1923.

SECTION 14

Sgt. John C. Segelhurst, Company B, 21st NY Volunteers; Lot 124;

Sgt. Segelhurst was honored the Medal of Honor for carrying a wounded officer off the battlefield under fire and leading a charge at Hatcher's run, near Petersburg, VA, on February 6, 1865. He had actually enlisted under the name of John Clark. He never pursued "Clark's medal" until late in life, when he applied for a military pension while working as a janitor in a Buffalo High School. Claims examiner, Charles Orr,

Section 12, cut through the paperwork to get him his medal a few years before Seglehurst, who apparently chose his pseudonym to avoid anti-German prejudice, died.

Battery Sgt. Major Louis Blase U.S. Army 309th Infantry, Lot 537; (CENOTAPH)

Inscribed on this gravestone is that Sgt. Major Blase "Died September 17, 1918 In action in France."

Pvt. Edward P. Pierce, Co. D 108th Infantry, Lot 595;

Pvt. Pierce was killed in action on September 29, 1918 in action in France at the Hindenburg line. For his extraordinary heroism during this action he was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. The following was written about him in *The History of Buffalo and Erie County In the World War, 1914-1919, Compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 261*, "Boys became men rapidly that terrible morning as the Stars and Stripes went forward. Edward P. Pierce, a brave Buffalo lad, who had carried two or three wounded men into shell holes and laid them out of danger, was finally mortally wounded in the advance. His brave conduct was not unobserved, however, and the following citation was issued. Private (First Class) Edward P. Pierce (deceased) Company D, 108th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssy, France, September 29, 1918. Private Pierce left shelter, went into an open field under heavy machine gun and shell fire, and dragged a wounded soldier to safety. This courageous soldier was killed while advancing with his company later in the action."

Lieut. Oscar A. Swan, U.S. Marine Corps, Lot 640;

Lieut. Swan was killed in action on November 10, 1918, during World War I. The following was written in *History of Buffalo and Erie County in World War I, 1914-1919, Compiled By Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 314*, "Lieutenant Swan had served in the Marine Corps for some years. He went to France in December, 1917, and distinguished himself in the Chateau Thierry fighting, going through every campaign in which the Marines participated. He rose rapidly from a private to a Second Lieutenant, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant before sailing to France. He also had two brothers, Edward and Raymond in the service at the same time. On the night of November 10th, Lieut. Swan was commanding the 23rd Company of the 6th Machine Gun Battalion. That night they reached a point about two miles north of Beaumont and were to cross the Meuse the next morning. While planning to cross the river, a high explosive shell struck near Lieut. Swan and crushed his head, killing him instantly. He was buried the following day by his comrades just as the last echo of the big guns rang out the close of hostilities. He had made an enviable record through the war, and closed it with his life."

Sergeant Harry C. Johnson, Co. 84, 6th Regiment U.S. Marines 2nd Div., A.E.F., Lot 732;

Sgt. Harry Johnson, as inscribed on his marker, died of wounds at Blanc Mont Ridge, France October 19, 1918. His remains were returned and buried here on July 30, 1921.

SECTION 16

Colonel Ralph Brown Lister, US Air Force, Lot 185;

Inscribed on this gravestone is "Colonel US Air Force, World War II, Korea, Distinguished Flying Cross, Air Medal and 2 Oak leave clusters. June 1915- April 1971"

Pvt. Fred A. Heerwagen, Co. C 108th Infantry, Lot 60;

Pvt. Heerwagen was killed in action on July 18, 1918 in France during World War I.

Lieutenant John F. Hoover, 16th New York Cavalry, Lot 93;

According to the obituary of John F. Hoover, July 22, 1919, Bath, NY the following is written: "Mr. Hoover was one of the Cavalry men who took part in the successful pursuit of John Wilkes Booth, assassin of President Lincoln. With other members of the party he was awarded a medal emblematic of his service in the capture of the assassin. On the medal are the letters "L.A." which stands for the words Lincoln Avenged."

*There has been some controversy to this claim that he was not present at the apprehension of Booth, but was a member of the unit who participated.

Capt. Lorenzo Burrows Jr., United States Marine Corps. B.H. 23, Lot 167;

Inscribed on this cross as a grave marker, is "died at Viell France, Sept. 17, 1918." Capt. Burrows was first buried in France and his body returned to Buffalo on May 27, 1921 where he was buried here on the same day after a brief service at the Family's home at 135 Park Street.

SECTION 15

Pvt. Henry C. Subke Co. C 307th Infantry, Lot 72;

Pvt. Henry C. Subke was killed in action on September 2, 1918 during World War I.

Florence M. Phillippi, Nurse U.S. Army, Lot 31;

Florence M. Phillippi was a Nurse assigned to the U.S. Army during World War I.

Marie E. Lane, U.S. Army Nurse Corps World War I, Lot 33;

Marie E. Lane was a Registered Nurse with the U.S. Army nurse Corps during World War I.

Willis Carrier, Engineer Buffalo Forge Lot 76;

In 1914, the company Buffalo Forge decided to confine its operations to manufacturing and in late 1914 decided that any further research into air conditioning would be terminated. The oncoming War played a large factor in this decision. As a result of this engineer Willis Carrier and others, who believed strongly that air conditioning could be perfected were let go. He and the others formed their own company. On June 26, 1915 Carrier and six young engineers formed the Carrier Engineering Company and the rest is history. Shortly after this the new company closed on their first contract and that was to supply a cooling unit for the American Munitions Company fuse loading building in Paulsboro, New Jersey. The war that brought about the end of the Carrier Air Conditioning Company of America supplied the new independent Carrier Engineering Corporation with its first business.

Cpl. Richard C. Gibbs, United States Marine Corps, Lot 4;

According to the inscription of Cpl Gibbs's headstone, for his actions during World War II, he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and 4 GS, Air Medal and the Silver Star for gallantry.

SECTION 13

Lieut. Linn Forster, 148th Aero Squadron, Lot 102;

According to *History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War 1914-1919*, compiled by Daniel J. Sweeney, 1919, pg 498, Lieut. Forster was reported missing in action when his plane was shot down on October 24, 1918. At this particular location, attached to the Forster family stone is a bronze placard with the inscription: Linn Humphrey Forster, First Lieutenant Air Service Aeronautics U.S.A. Born August 3, 1890 Killed in Action in France September 2, 1918.

SECTION 12

Lieutenant Louis Mason Bruch, 91st US Aero Squadron. Lot 43;

Inscribed on Lt. Bruch's gravestone is the following: "Killed In Air Combat, Nov, 10, 1918 At Inor, France." His death occurred the day before the Armistice.

SECTION 3

Second Lieutenant John P. McVean, Company D, 49th NY Volunteers, Lot 1;

Lt. McVean was a Canadian citizen and was studying law at Buffalo, in 1861 when he enlisted. According to the Buffalo Evening News, October 10, 1893, "McVean was promoted from Sergeant to lieutenant and awarded the Medal of Honor for action in the battle of Second Fredericksburg, where he shot a rebel color bearer, captured the colors and made a single handed, bold and daring charge upon a great number of rebels stationed in a barn between the opposing forces, boldly demanding their surrender and thereby capturing some 45 prisoners." Sgt. McVean was killed in action at Spotsylvania on May 10, 1864, where he was second in command of his company and fell with his sword drawn fully four feet in front of his men rallying them on to the charge on the enemy's breastworks. He received the Medal of Honor during 1870 for his 1863 bravery.

SECTION 13

Capt. John Bliss, Lot 29. He was a Company commander in the 11th Infantry, General Winfield Scott's 1st Brigade; during the initial engagement at the Battle of Lundy's Lane, July 25, 1814, he was severely wounded and would not return to the field for the remainder of the War. His campaigns, during the war, are listed on the side of his monument and include Chrysler's Farm, Chippawa, and Lundy's Lane. In 1819 Capt. Bliss was appointed Commandant of Cadets and Instructor of Infantry Tactics at the United States Military Academy at West Point, NY. In this same year he would marry Letitia Matilda Ellicott daughter of Andrew Ellicott brother of Joseph and Benjamin.

Story At the camp in Buffalo prior to the invasion of Canada, in June 1814, five soldiers were found guilty of desertion and sentenced to death. From the *Gardner Papers, NYSL Albany, New York* the five were *Mahlon Christie, George Orcote, Isaac Kent, John Black and William Fairfield*. All were charged with desertion and sentenced to death. On June 4, 1814 the executions would be carried out. Of the five men, one of them was 18 year old Pvt. William Fairfield of the 11th Infantry under the command of Capt. John Bliss. Fairfield's entry was listed as : "*A private of Capt. Bliss company 11th Infantry; Charge Desertion Spec. deserting from the services of the United States on the twenty first day of May at Buffaloe the state of New York to which charge the prisoner pleaded not guilty. The evidence being closed on the part of the prosecution and the prisoner stating that he had no defense to make, the court after mature deliberation found the prisoner William Fairfield guilty as charged and sentenced him to be shot two thirds of the members concurring.*" However, General Winfield Scott, who was the General in Charge of the camp at that time, had given the orders that young Fairfield, because of his age would not be executed but put through the horrible experience of preparing to die to include kneeling next his grave, being blindfolded; hearing the wails of his comrades and then the actual firing of the muskets at the other four soldiers. Those orders read "*Headquarters, Niagara Frontier, Buffaloe, June 4, 1814 The General Court Martial which condemned to death William Fairfield in consideration of his youth recommended him to the clemency of the Commanding General. William Fairfield is accordingly pardoned. Let him reflect on the awful scene before him and return to the standard of his country W. Scott B Genl Commanding.*" The platoon assigned to his destruction had guns given to them which were not charged. After the muskets were discharged, young Fairfield actually fell over anticipating his death but then rose to his feet, and remarked "*By God I thought I was dead.*"

The Tuesday, June 7, 1814 edition of the *Buffalo Gazette* reports that "John Black, Mahlon Christie, George Orcote and Issac H. Kent, soldiers of the United States Army were shot in Buffalo on Saturday last, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial, for the crime of desertion."

Maybe he should have deserted again because according to "Known Military Dead During War of 1812 compiled by Lieut. Clarence Stewart Peterson, M.A. 1955, pg 22, "a Pvt. William Fairfield, of the 11th Infantry would be listed as died August 3, 1814" circumstances unknown.

SECTION 8

Chaplain Philos G. Cook, 94th NY Volunteers, Lot 27;

Chaplain Cook was born August 10, 1807 in Constable, NY and was educated in Montreal, Canada. He came to Buffalo in 1836 to teach and ran his own school from 1837-44. As a preacher he taught for the First Presbyterian Church in Buffalo. He would relocate in New York State but return to Buffalo in 1855. When Colonel Root, Section U, raised a Regiment he asked Rev. Cook to be the Regimental Chaplain because he had looked up to Rev. Cook as a boy attending his Sunday School. The Rev. Mr. Cook served with distinction in Virginia during the final three years of the war. He personally returned the body of Major Fish, Section B, who was killed at Five Forks, VA. (See Major Fish entry for details) He established a Chapel at the Soldier's Rest for veterans. He established a mission church in Buffalo intending to reach the population of Buffalo's harbor and railroad districts. He died on June 23, 1895.

Sergeant Samuel Hall, Quartermaster, eighth Georgia Volunteers, Lot 17;

Sgt. Hall met Colonel Adrian Root on the battlefield when Col. Root was captured at Gettysburg. Root would write his mother about the encounter "On one occasion while walking over the field I met a mounted rebel officer who after passing me turned his horse, and overtaking me asked if I were not Col. Root. On my replying in the affirmative, he asked me if I knew him. I looked at him a moment and replied, yes, you rascal. I know you very well and I used to see you licked everyday at Fay's School. Where at the rebel laughed and announced himself as the quartermaster of the 8th Georgia Regiment and wanted to know if he could do anything for me. On my replying that I wanted nothing but surgeons which he could not supply, he began a review of the old school boy days of the long past childhood. Asking after many who had been long ago dead and buried and finally, without hesitation, inquired about his father and mother. I remembered his brother had been lost at sea and expressed the opinion that poor Gussy had been the more fortunate of the two brothers. Whereupon the Confederate smiled grimly and said that he must be going along as he had been detailed to borrow some horses from the Pennsylvania farmers. Then with a request that I would send his love to his parents and family, my old school mate, Sammy Hall rode away to negotiate his loan of some horses from the Pennsylvania farmers." Samuel Hall was born in Buffalo in 1836. He enlisted in 1861 as a private in Co. B 8th Georgia Volunteers. He was brigade Postmaster. He deserted and was shipped to Philadelphia, PA after he walked into Union lines.

Fort Porter Burial Lot, Lot 231, 234:

This lot was purchased by the City of Buffalo in 1887. However, according to Cemetery records soldiers and family members who died while stationed at Fort Porter and who were buried there, somewhere on the compound, were begun to be removed here on June 7, 1882 to this lot. Fort Porter was a military installation from 1844 to the 1920's. It was on the site where the Peace Bridge is now. There are 56 burials in 55 graves here of soldiers and their dependents who died at Fort Porter.

One of those interred here is **Ordinance Sergeant John Kaiser** of Battery E, Second US Artillery who was born in 1825 in Germany and had served in the regular army since 1846. He was awarded the Medal of Honor for bravery in action on June 27, 1862. According to the Buffalo Evening News, October 10, 1993 and from the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies, "he made some very fine shots at the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg." He served the Army for over 45 years, over 10

enlistments, passing at Fort Porter on January 9, 1894. Also, written in his obituary, New York times, 1894, it is mentioned that he was a commander of the body guard for President Lincoln in the White House in 1865.

Also buried here is **John Doran, 13th Regiment** grave #22 who is listed as dying on July 1, 1898 at San Juan Cuba and at first interred there. Further research revealed that he died from a gunshot wound. This may indicate that John Doran, 13th Infantry, was killed at the battle of San Juan Hill which was fought on that day and was the bloodiest of the battles fought during the Spanish American War. His body was removed from San Juan and buried here on April 3, 1899.

Another veteran buried here is **Carl Koops**, grave#28 who is listed as dying of yellow fever, during the Spanish American War and after the battle for Santiago, Cuba, on August 6, 1898 and buried there. He was removed and reburied here on March 5, 1900

SECTION 10 1/2

Sergeant Frank J. Williams Jr., Company C 301st Battalion, Tank Corps, Lot 113;

Sergeant Frank J. Williams was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, during World War I, for extraordinary heroism in action near Ronssoy, France September 29, 1918 during the battle of the Hindenburg line. From the Buffalo News January 19, 1923; *"Sergeant Frank J. Williams Jr. has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross by the War Department in recognition of his exceptional bravery in repulsing an attack of German troops on a disabled tank and rescuing an officer and several wounded soldiers. The tank in which he was going forward with an officer and ten other soldiers came under terrific shell fire and was disabled. Lieutenant Potter, commanding the tank, was blinded by shell splinters and command of the tank passed to Sgt. Williams. Opening a door of the tank, he dragged Lt. Potter to shelter in a near by shell hole and then returning to the tank, assisted several other wounded soldiers in escape.. All of the others were dead in the in the steel body of the tank. With the wounded cared for, Sgt. Williams alone manned a six pound gun and opened fire on an advancing party of Germans. Immediately, his gun was made the target of heavy fire from the Germans, and was put out of action. Sgt. Williams, severely wounded, obtained possession of a German machine gun and turned it upon its former operators. Thus, he was able to hold his position until the arrival of reinforcements from the 27th Division who rescued Sgt. Williams and the other wounded of his tank detachment. Following the battle Sgt. Williams spent several months recovering from his wounds."*

Carl L. Churchill, Lot 322;

Carl Churchill was killed in action on July 29, 1918 in France. His remains were returned to Buffalo and buried on July 30, 1921.

Elmer G. Knoell, Lot 51;

Elmer G. Knoell was killed in action July 15, 1918 in France. His remains were returned to Buffalo and buried here on July 30, 1921.

RESERVE

SECTION 1

Lieut. Harry H. Kummer, Lot 10

Lieut. Kummer was killed in action in France on October 16, 1918 during World War I.

Dr. Josiah Trowbridge Los 45, 46.

From the *Times* February 23, 1919 it was written "Dr. Trowbridge was advised to try Fort Erie and did so locating there for years, but making daily visits to Buffalo. A true blue American he came to Buffalo to reside when it was seen that war between England and the United States was inevitable, so in 1812 he took up residence here. He joined the Buffalo light Artillery Company and in the first assault on Black Rock, Dr. Trowbridge, under heavy fire, attended to the wounded."

Physician; volunteer; treated those wounded on the night of October 9, 1812 during capture of British schooners *Detroit* and *Caledonia*. It was written in Benson Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book of the War of 1812*, 1869, footnote, pg 387, that "The injured on board the *Caledonia* were brought on shore in a boat. It could not quite reach the land on account of shoal water, when Doctor Josiah Trowbridge, a resident of Buffalo, waded in and bore some of them to dry land on his back. They were taken to the house of Orange Dean at the old ferry and were cared for. While Dr. Trowbridge was removing a musket ball from the neck of a wounded man, a twenty four pound shot entered the house, struck a chimney just over their heads and covered them with bricks, mortar and splinters."

He was Mayor of Buffalo in 1837. There are no individual grave markers for the Doctor and his wife.

Joseph Enos, Revolutionary War Veteran, Lot 4

Joseph Enos, according to the *Encyclopedia of Virginia Biography*, Volume V, 1915, Lyon G. Tyler, he was an ensign during the war. According to Forest Lawn records, he died in Rensselaer, NY on June 12, 1835 and was removed here in July 1872. His wife was the former Thankfull Coons.

SECTION 2

Commander Charles Haddock Cushman, United States Navy, Lot

On this stone is inscribed "Charles Haddock Cushman, Commander United States Navy, 1832-1883, and his wife Nannie Stewart Cushman"

SECTION 3

Colonel Marshall B. Howe, Third US Cavalry, Lot 22;

Albion Howe's father he was appointed Colonel of the Third US Cavalry during the Civil War. He died December 8, 1878.

Section 8

Lieut. Theodore A. Redlein, Cenotaph Lot

This impressive memorial stone, with aviation wings symbolized, is a cenotaph to Lt. Redlein. The stone is inscribed "2nd Lieut Theodore A. Redlein Oct 3, 1924- Aug. 9, 1944 Interred in the United States Military Cemetery Neuville-En-Condroz Belgium For I have learned In whatsoever state I am therewith to be content."

SECTION 16

Dr. Charles A St John, American Forces Philippines, 1901.

Inscribed on the grave stone is the following "Dr. Charles A. St. John A.A.S. USA, 1866-1901, Killed at Daet, P.I." meaning Philippine Islands

SECTION 18

Edward J. Barcalo, Manufacturer, Lot

Edward Barcalo was the founder of the manufacturing company that produced the Barcalo Lounger Chair. During World War I, the Barcalo company made 90% of all airplane drop forgings produced in the US and Canada for what was then a limited production of aircraft. In those days forged plates held the planes together. Mr. Barcalo's engineers were lifesavers in the early days when the government blueprints only confused orders for planes.

SECTION 31

Maxwell E. Chamberlin, US Marine Aviator Lot 31

Aviator Chamberlin died of disease aboard the SS Lapland "in foreign waters" on 9/29/1918 and was buried here in his family lot on 12/21/1918

SECTION 33

1st Lieutenant Claude Clapp, US Army Air Force, Lot 647

Claude Clapp left Talladega College in Alabama when he was drafted. He became a first Lieutenant in the US Army Air Corps serving from 1944-46. He served as an administrative staff officer with the famed Tuskegee Airman.

SECTION 33 GARDEN OF TRANQUILITY

Floyd J. Edwards, US Marines World War II, Lot 893

Floyd J. Edwards was drafted in to the US Marines during World War II and served with distinction in the South Pacific in the 2nd marine Ammunition company an all black unit with a white commander. After the war he became a Buffalo Police Officer and in 1960 was appointed the first African American desk lieutenant in the history of the department. Later, he would be appointed assistant chief of detectives and captain.

SECTION 33 ½

Captain Gerald Gemmer, US Army 101st Airborne, World War II, Lot 84

According to his obituary, Buffalo News, February 22, 1993; During World War II he enlisted in the 209th Anti Aircraft Battalion and later joined the 101st Airborne Division. He also was a charter member of the elite Darby's Rangers. A glider pilot and paratrooper, he achieved the rank of Captain. He saw action in Europe participated in the D-Day invasion; the Battle of the Bulge, and the liberation of Daschau. He also

was involved in the liberation of Belgium and Berchtesgaden, Adolph Hitler's hideout. He earned several medals including the Silver Star, and Bronze Star with oak leaf clusters. General George S. Patton awarded him the Croix de Guerre, in the presence of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

SECTION R

Sgt. Herbert E. VanCuren, Co. M, 11th Infantry World War II, Lot 47

Inscribed on this stone is "Sgt. Co, M 11th Infantry World War II, Bronze Star Medal."

Lt. Walter Bruce Russell Jr. US Marine Corps, World War II, Lot 11

Inscribed on this stone is "1st Lieutenant, USMC World War II, Purple Heart."

Kevin P. Johnson, U.S. Army Air Corps; gunner on B-24 Bomber, LotSG49A

Kevin Johnson joined the Army Air Corps in 1942. He was a gunner on a B-24 Bomber; he was stationed in the South west Pacific and completed 47 missions during World War II.

SECTION X

Mrs. Katherine Pratt Horton, Lot 23.

She was a descendant of the Pratt family, being the daughter of Pascal Paoli Pratt and Phoebe Lorenz Pratt being born in 1848. She is credited with starting the Buffalo chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1901. She was Regent from 1901 to 1930. During this time this local Chapter was the largest in New York State and second largest nationally. Her home, 477 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo, NY, to this day, is so designated, per her last will, the Katherine Pratt Horton Chapter. The *Buffalo Evening News*, March 7, 1961, writes, "*She also organized the Niagara Frontier Buffalo Chapter National Society of the U.S. Daughters of 1812. As regent of the Daughters of 1812 she saw that the graves of 1812 soldiers were honored and she sponsored the scattering of flowers on Park Lake, Forest Lawn, in memory of U.S. soldiers who died for their country.*" She was regent of this organization also for a number of years.

Pvt. Walter L. Rosenthal, Co. B 302nd Engineers 1892-1919.

Henry E. LaBelle Co. F 40th Armored Regt 1914-1942

SECTION AA

William G. Fargo, Lot 35;

He was mayor of Buffalo at the time of the Civil War; Co-founder of Wells Fargo; legend has it that he paid to the families of his employees that went off to war, the salaries they would have been paid weekly for as long as they were absent. His father **William C. Fargo**, also buried here was a veteran of the War of 1812 and was wounded at the battle of Queenston, October 13, 1812.

Pvt. Curtis T. Hibbard, Co. D 311th Infantry, Lot 12.

Pvt. Hibbard was killed in action on October 19, 1918 at Grand Pre during World War I. he was one of four brothers in service at the time. The following is an excerpt about Pvt. Hibbard's death written in The History of Buffalo and Erie County in the World War, 1914-1919, compiled by Raymond J. Sweeney, 1919, pgs 278, 294. "*Pvt. Curtis T. Hibbard of Company D 311th Infantry was killed on Farm De Lois, about two kilometers west of Grand Pre. He was hit by a sniper's bullet while his battalion was making an attack. Hibbard's body was not found until about ten days afterward. There was a bullet hole through the neck and it is believed that he died instantly.*" "*One of the first men killed as they stepped off that morning was a Buffalo boy, Curtis Hibbard, d Company, 311th Infantry. Hibbard faced the machine gunners who had not been reached by the barrage and died firing.*" His remains were returned and buried here on August 2, 1921.

SECTION FF

Lt. Col. Dr. Victor L. Cohen, 23rd General Hospital Unit, Lot 138

According to his obituary, Buffalo News March 17, 1992, Dr. Cohen volunteered and served in the Army for five years, rising to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. As a member of the 23rd General Hospital Unit, he was among the first medical specialists to reach the beach at Normandy, where he evaluated soldiers injuries and decided where they needed to go for treatment.

Pvt. Jerome Michel, Co. L 308th Infantry, Lot 144.

Pvt. Michel died from the wounds he received on September 9, 1918 during World War I.

Martha M. Schweitzer, World War One Nurse, Lot 212.

Martha M. Schweitzer, during World War One, was an operating room nurse, supervising the anesthesia process in Texas. . At the time of her death February 13, 1994, she was 101 years of age.

SECTION Q

William A. Bird, Lots 2, 3. According to *History of Buffalo and Erie County 1620-1884, Edited By H. Perry Smith, Volume I, pg 700, 1884* "In 1817, he engaged in the service of the Boundary Commission to establish the line between the United States and British America, his uncle Peter B. Porter, (William Bird's mother was the sister of Peter B. Porter) being the Chief Commissioner on the part of the United States. He began his labors as secretary of the Commission near St. Regis and so continued until 1819, when he became the head of the surveying party and continued his services throughout the continuous summer until the entire survey to the waters of Lake Superior was completed."

SECTION 1

Jesse Ketchum Lot 99.

According to *Dictionary of Canadian Biographies Online*, Jesse was born at Spencertown, NY on March 31, 1782 and came to York, Toronto today, and joined his brother who had come to Upper Canada in 1796 to farm. He got into the tanning business at then outbreak of the war and profited greatly from the demands for supplies for the troops. At the beginning of the War he joined the 3rd Regiment of York Militia, and was among those paroled after the capitulation of York to the Americans in 1813. During this time his loyalties came under suspicion and faced arrest if actions could be justified.

In 1814, while visiting a prison in Montreal with American prisoners captured at Fort Erie, he and his wife would personally "adopt" **Thomas Love**, Section F, and supply him with food and bandages for his wounds which were inflicted during the Sortie at Fort Erie on September 17, 1814 and where he was captured and made a prisoner. Thomas Love would be sent to Quebec and later released from prison; the two would meet again for the first time since then in the early 1840's when Ketchum moved to Buffalo. See Thomas Love Section F. As a result of his generous philanthropy to the Buffalo Public Schools, the Jesse Ketchum medal was created and has been awarded top the outstanding academic students of Buffalo since 1871.

SECTION 8

Robert Roberts, Lot 69 A display at the Buffalo and Erie County Historical Society, 2nd floor, tells the following: Robert Roberts and his brother Dick G. Roberts were both serving in World War I. Dick had received word that his brother was dead from a gas attack. Dick found his brother among the dead and found him to be barely alive. He was able to get him to the hospital where, although it would take months for him to recover he would.

Brigadier General William H. Chapin, U.S. Army & 4th Regiment and 65 Regiment; Lot 286.

Brigadier General William H. Chapin was Adjutant of the mentioned Regiments. When Theodore Roosevelt was inaugurated as Governor of New York State, on January 1, 1899, Lieut Col. Chapin, at that time, was named his Aide de Camp.

SECTION 20

Captain George P. Field, Third US Infantry, Lot 51

He was born in Buffalo in 1813 and was a cadet at the US Military Academy, West Point, NY from 1829-1834. He served in the Indian Territories and Florida War 1840-42. He was engaged in the Battles of Palo Alto, Resaca-de-la-Palma in 1846 and battle of Monterey on 9/21/1846 where he was wounded while gallantly leading his company in the assault of the enemy's works, and in that affair was lanced to death.

In the *May 19, 1901* edition of the *Express* the following was written about some of the military removals from the old North Street Cemetery and about when they were first buried there: "*Another Hero's Body. The citizens of Buffalo brought home the remains of Capt. Williams and at the same time those of Capt. George P. Field of the 3rd Infantry. Capt. Field's widow erected a monument which stands in old North Street Cemetery to this day and bears this inscription A Christian soldier, George P. Field, Captain of the 3rd Infantry USA who was killed at the storming of Monterey, Mexico September 21, 1846 age 32 years.*" The remains of the two officers were recovered and removed to Buffalo in 1847. "*Capt. Field and Capt. William Williams both died on the same day, on the same carnage field at Bloody Monterey serving with General Scott in the regular Army.*"

SECTION 27

J.A. Frank Neal Sr. U.S. Navy, Lot 576

He served most of the war in the Pacific Theatre and was commanding officer of the USS Sirona, an attack cargo ship that was present in Tokyo Bay for the formal Japanese surrender ceremony.

SECTION B

Sarah Judevine, Lot 50 ½;

Sarah Judevine was the Matron of the Soldier's Rest. The Soldier's Rest offered room and board to men in uniform.

Ernest Joseph Carlson, US Army, Lot 26A

Ernest enlisted in the Army to fight in World War II. He fought in the battles of Normandy, Central Europe, Rhineland and Ardennes.

SECTION I (EYE)

Cornelia Kaming, Chief Yeoman, USN, Lot 58

Cornelia Kaming was a United States Navy Veteran. She joined the Navy in 1917 and was discharged in 1921. She reached the rank of Chief Yeoman. At the time of her death, March 2, 1993, age 98 years, she was the oldest woman Navy veteran in the country

SECTION L

**Nathaniel Crooker, Lot
Revolutionary War veteran**

SECTION 1

William Hodge Sr, Section 1 who was residing at the Brick Tavern on the Hill, located at the southwest corner of what is Utica and Main Sts today, was contracted to provide as many as 300 coffins to bury the dead soldiers during the winter of 1812-13. *"In the winter of 1812-13, he furnished many pine coffins, nearly three hundred in all, for the soldiers who died while encamped on Flint Hill north of Conjockety Creek."*

According to the *Niagara Frontier A Narrative and Documentary History*, By Merton Wilner, 1931, Volume I, pg 218, in reference to the winter of 1812-13 at Buffalo and Flint Hill; *"Up to the time of Gen. Smyth's abortive campaign, the troops were kept in tents, which made cold quarters for December in Buffalo. After the abandonment of the offensive, they were ordered to build huts, but were slow in complying. Buffalo families took some soldiers into their homes, but the village was too small to accommodate a great number. The winter of 1812-13 in the camp at Flint Hill was a time of suffering and death, such as casts a lasting reproach on the government. Even in early November, Gen. Smyth reported that the hospitals were filled with sick men, and measles and dysentery were finding new victims daily. Conditions grew worse as the winter advanced. Typhoid became epidemic. Hospitals were crude and inadequate. Medical men were few and supplies were insufficient. During that terrible winter, William Hodge made about 300 coffins for soldiers in that single camp. The thin soil even refused them graves. The dead were buried first near Scajaquada Creek where bedrock was struck within a foot or two of the surface. The following spring the bodies were exhumed and re-buried in one common grave at a spot which is now near the center of the Park Meadow. No record was kept of the names of those poor fellows. For many years their resting place was marked only by two willow trees, which the thoughtful Dr. Chapin planted."*

To think that in the spring of 1813 some of the deserters who escaped this camp of Hell, to save their own lives, and had been captured were actually executed, to serve as an example, east on Main Street, across from St. Mary's School, along a row of Oak trees, for their desertion from Smyth's encampment. According to *Publications Buffalo Historical Society, Volume XVIII*, pg 355, edited by Frank Severance, 1914, Editorial Notes, Mr. Barton Atkins wrote, in 1898, of these trees *"On the Main Street front of this old camp ground stand several venerable oaks, relicts of the old camp. The one directly opposite the School for the deaf is distinguished as the one under which a row of soldiers kneeled when shot for desertion in the spring of 1813."*